

## ADVERTISING PAYS FARMERS SUPPLY CO.

It looked like old times at the Farmers Supply Grocery Saturday as the store room was so crowded, one could hardly get through. Mr. Dorroh, one of the proprietors wore a smile that should be copied by all merchants these days. He confessed printers ink and close prices would sell goods for the crowded store room was proof sufficient. He likewise said it was all bosh that groceries were higher in Sikeston than other Southeast Missouri towns and said the Farmers Supply Co. were now, and had been for months, selling groceries cheaper than sold elsewhere. The real reason too, was they were selling for cash and didn't have to add extra pennies to pay credit losses. This is sound reasoning. Another reason they were engaging good business, was because their goods gave satisfaction their clerks were gentlemanly and accommodating and the public liked to trade where their trade is appreciated.

Furniture and farm implements are on the down grade and being sold on a close margin. In the hardware department harness is lower but shelf hardware is pretty much the same price, high freight on heavy goods prevent a lower figure at this time.

Perhaps you have noticed a great big fat cow that has been on exhibition at the side door of the Farmers Supply Grocery. Well, she is to be given away to some one of their customers on the 15th of March. It might interest you to inquire the particulars from the manager of the grocery department. Col. Louis Jones has left an offer of \$100 to the one who gets this cow for her in case they wish to dispose of her.

For many weeks the Farmers Supply Co. have used The Standard exclusively in their advertising campaign, which speaks well for The Standard as an advertising medium.

## THE SIKES-RENNER DUROC HOG SALE

Tuesday February 28 is the day the Sikes-Renner-Duroc hog sale will be held in Sikeston, and the McCord sales barn will be the place.

This offering will consist of 40 head of bred sows and gilts. They are bred to as good males as can be found of that breed in the Central West. This lot of sows and gilts spring from a prolific line and, no doubt, this lot will be just as prolific. The 20 head of Durocs this firm furnished for the Boys Pig Club averaged 10 pigs each.

As The Standard has said before no farmer can afford to overlook buying good brood sows with so much cheap feed and here is a chance to pick up some good bargains at your own price.

## SCHOOL-DAY PUNISHMENT FOR MOTORISTS IS URGED

Cape Girardeau, Mo., February 4.—Police Judge Kage is considering a proposal made to him that a black-board be installed in his chambers where automobilists who violate traffic laws be made to write exercises in punishment that will freshen their memory.

Thus, a law violator would be compelled to chalk twenty or thirty times the sentence: "I will never again drive on the wrong side of the street; I will never again drive on the wrong side of the street."

Copies of the city's new motor ordinance, prepared in booklet form, are being distributed by the Cape Division offices of the Automobile Club of Missouri in an effort to minimize these violations.

Goodwin & Jean will have a car on the siding at Sikeston, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week and wish your spare poultry. Highest cash price paid.

Mrs. Mary J. Trent well known in Sikeston and vicinity, died at St. Francis Hospital in Cape Girardeau, Thursday last, and the body brought to Sikeston for burial. The Standard extends sympathy to the family in the loss of their mother.

Miss Hyacinth Sheppard spent Saturday night and Sunday, the guest of Miss Antoinette Grossman at Morehouse. Miss Lucille Lemley accompanied Miss Sheppard home and remained in this city until Tuesday, going to Essex for the remainder of the week, to visit friends.

## OLD RESIDENT PASS- ED AWAY TUESDAY

Mrs. Annie Sophia Welsh, daughter of Christopher and Sophia Morrison, was born near the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, on February 6, 1850, and passed away at the residence of her son-in-law, H. B. Drake, in Festus, Mo., January 31, 1922. Age 71 years, 11 months and 25 days.

She came with her parents to the United States, when about 11 years of age, so that the most of her life was spent in this country. Her parents died and were buried at Hillsboro, Mo., in the year 1881 and 1885, respectively.

She was married to Norval Wilson Welsh, in the city of St. Louis, in the year 1872. Her husband died very suddenly, a few miles south of Festus, in 1902. A considerable part of their married life was spent in Jefferson County, most of that time in Festus. To this union five children were born, India, now Mrs. H. B. Drake, Eugene and Walter, who reside in Festus, Henry J., who resides in Sikeston, Mo., and Charles H., who resides in Crystal City, Mo. She also leaves 10 grandchildren and one great grandchild, and many friends to mourn her going.

She was reared in the Lutheran faith, her parents being members of that church; but after her marriage to Mr. Welsh she united with the Methodist Church with him, in which she continued until the end.

She was in many ways a remarkable woman. Up to about a year ago, when she was stricken with heart trouble, she had been physically strong, with the exception of defective eyesight, and for about 8 years, she had been totally blind. Notwithstanding this sad affliction, she continued to keep house and do her work, until the time of the affliction, that finally caused her death.

The family has the sincere sympathy of the entire community in this time of bereavement.—Festus News.

## THIEVES GET LILBOURN DRUGGIST'S WET GOODS

Lilbourn, Mo., Feb. 1.—A particularly distressing theft was pulled off here early Sunday morning, when the drug store of N. M. Castleberry was broken into and his supply of bonded whiskey stolen. His complete stock of 96 pints was taken. The thieves entered through a back window.

They opened the cash register but Castleberry had taken the contents with him when he closed his store. The theft was not discovered until Mr. Castleberry went to open the store Sunday. No clerk was left by the thieves. The stock of whiskey was carried for medical purposes.

## Ground Hog Wise

Puxico, Mo., Feb. 3.—The ground hog did not leave his lair yesterday. At least he didn't in this vicinity and the consensus here is that he was afraid to come out for fear President Harding would put a coon in his place.—Cape Sun.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Healey of Cape Girardeau visited Sikeston Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Meiderhoff are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home Tuesday night, January 31.

The Girl Scouts are doing splendid work in helping needy and deserving families in Sikeston. For the last two weeks they have provided food for a family each week.

Marguerite C. J. Poland China sow, owned by H. J. Welsh of Sikeston farrowed 14 pigs last week and saved 10 of them. They are by Col. Pickett C. L. Blanton & Sons fine boar.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, Goodwin & Jean will have a car on the track of the Missouri Pacific where they will pay highest cash for poultry. Bring in your surplus.

The York School, taught by Miss Martha Wilkey, of this city, played the Wilbourn School a game of baseball and won by a score of 9-7. They also have a spelling match with the same school.

Mrs. C. C. White left Saturday morning for Liberty, Mo., taking with her six little children of the late John Dearlove of East Prairie, to the Odd Fellows Home of that city. They were Bessie, 12; Lucien, 10; Evelyn, 7; Myrtle, 6; Gertie, 6 and Maudie 3. Mrs. Addie Johnson of East Prairie accompanied Mrs. White.



S. H. S. FOOTBALL TEAM

Top, left to right—Coach Leland Lingle, Silas Murchison, Albert Bruton, Ralph Potashick, Supt. Ellise Middle—Ralph Wilkey, Byron Crain, Parker Adams, Louis Scott, Clarence Dowdy, Neil Gilbert Bottom—Clarence Weekley, Joe Haw, A. J. Moore, Jr., Durard King, Marvin Carroll

## POLAND CHINA HOG SALE FEBRUARY 21

C. L. Blanton & Sons, breeders of big type Poland China hogs at Sikeston, announce a big sale of 50 head at Sikeston February 21. One of the handsomest catalogs ever sent to this office gives the details and the pictures of some of the finest animals and if the hogs are of the same standard as the catalog, and doubtless they are, they are worthy of the careful consideration of expert hog breeders.

C. L. Blanton runs the Sikeston Standard and his boys raise good hogs to keep their daddy going. Every newspaper must have a side line to keep it going, providing the newspaper amounts to anything and The Standard does.

So, Daddy Blanton crowded into the firm of hog raisers to get "his'n" while the boys are becoming noted as breeders of the finest Poland Chinas.

Regardless of this inside information, the Blantons have made some remarkable progress in the breeding of hogs and this sale promises to be the big hog even of the spring season.—Cape Missourian.

The hog catalog issued by C. L. Blanton & Sons for the sale of Elm Grove Farm Polands on February 21 is a mighty fine piece of printing. It was executed by The Standard force, of which Mr. Blanton is the head. If the Polands advertised to be sold are as high in quality as the catalog, and The Herald is sure they are, they should command fancy prices.—Sikeston Herald.

The catalogue issued for C. L. Blanton & Sons' sale of Poland China hogs at Sikeston February 21, was one of the finest pieces of printing ever put out in Missouri. It was suggestive of the offerings that will go into the sale, every one of the number being a perfect specimen of the most desirable breeding. Breeders from several states plan to attend.—Paris Appeal.

The sale of big type Poland Chinas hogs to be held at Sikeston on February 21, by C. L. Blanton & Sons is attracting wide attention over Southeast Missouri. The Blanton brothers are ardently becoming known as breeders of the thoroughbred Poland Chinas. At this sale they are offering 50 fine animals. C. L. Blanton is editor of The Sikeston Standard.—Cape Sun.

Home Talent Play, February 17.

The Woman's Benefit Association of the Macabees of Sikeston will put on a home talent play at the Malone Theater, Friday evening, February 17. Miss Hazel Stubbs will assist in putting on the entertainment. About 30 people will be used in the play entitled "Treat of Main Street". These home talent plays are usually the best we have and as the proceeds are to be used for so worthy a purpose, it is expected a packed house will greet the players.

While unloading a section of boiler at the Frisco station Saturday morning, Vance Montgomery was unfortunate enough to have a toe broken when it fell cutting his foot. He is now using four legs instead of two.

## Vatican Is World's Roomiest House

The Appeal editor some years ago spent a day at the Vatican, where Pope Benedict XV. died Sunday morning. The place contains more rooms than all the hotels in St. Louis combined and could easily house the entire population of Monroe County without any crowding. It is credited with having sixteen thousand rooms. While this may be an exaggeration, the fact remains that no other building in the world is equipped for housing as many people under its roof.

Other features of the Vatican include one of the most complete museums in the world, one of the largest libraries in the world, the finest display of paintings in the world, the noblest specimens of statuary and the most wonderful tapestries human hands have ever produced.

The Sistine Chapel, decorated by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful beyond description. Even an amateur, or a country editor with no eye for art, feels transported to another world as he contemplates the bewildering creations of Angelo's brush. Close by this chapel are rooms whose walls are entirely covered with hand-made tapestries, any one of which would bring a half-million dollars.

Surrounding the Vatican are very beautiful grounds in which fruit-laden orange trees and other tropical growth abound and through which wonderfully constructed riverways wind.

When you enter the Vatican you are required to check your umbrella or cane. This is to save the paintings and other delicate works of art from injury at the hands of enthusiastic tourists who are prone to poke umbrella or cane against objects of their admiration by way of calling attention to points the specially like. It is also to disarm any who might be inclined to use cane or umbrella in an act of vandalism.

Close by the Vatican in St. Peter's, the greatest cathedral in all the world it stands on the site of the circus in which Nero and other early emperors cast so many Christians to wild beasts. Some idea of the size of its main auditorium may be had from the fact that services in thirty-six different places can be conducted at the same time without confusion, while eighty thousand people can stand within its walls and witness a function over which a Pope resides.

Monster statues of the twelve ap-

ostles adorn this room. They are the handiwork of Michael Angelo. All Catholics are expected to kiss the great toe of the statue of St. Peter and none of them fail to do it. In the center of this room steps lead down to the tomb of St. Peter, to whom Catholics ascribe the honor of being the first pope. The Appeal editor was present when the great bronze doors opening into the tomb were swung open. Upon the tomb at that time, were the vestments that were to be worn by a priest who had just been made cardinal. One of the columns close by was from the Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Cathedrals which rival St. Peter's in beauty have also been built in honor of the apostles John and Paul. In St. John's is the stairway which formerly belonged in Pilate's palace in Jerusalem, up which Jesus walked to his trial. All day long devout Catholics from all parts of the world ascend these steps on their knees, kissing the stones as they go and upon each step reciting a prescribed prayer. Certain spiritual rewards in the hereafter are promised to those who do all this in the right spirit. A monk very obligingly gave the Appeal editor a copy of the prayer and directed him to a stairway for Protestant visitors.

St. Paul's Cathedral is outside the city walls. It stands on the ground on which Paul is supposed to have been beheaded.

The Vatican and St. Peter's are garrisoned by the Pope's own soldiers. They are known as the Swiss Guard, wearing the dress and carrying the arms peculiar to the Swiss army in bygone centuries.

Since Italian armies deprived the Popes of temporal power or the right to rule Italy, the popes have all considered themselves prisoners and none of them, after their election, have ever gone beyond St. Peter's and the Vatican.—Paris Appeal.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### CHIEF OF POLICE

We are authorized to announce Charles Clark as a candidate for Chief of Police of Sikeston, subject to the will of the voters at the April election.

### CITY COLLECTOR

We are authorized to announce Miss Audrey Chaney as a candidate for the office of Collector of the Revenue for the City of Sikeston, subject to the will of the voters at the April election.

We are authorized to announce S. N. Shepherd as a candidate for the office of Collector of the Revenue for the City of Sikeston, subject to the will of the voters at the April election.

Dr. J. H. Stewart left for Mississippi, Sunday.

The Federation of Women's Clubs has figured out that the average housewife is worth \$40 a month in the home.

C. M. Smith, Sr., J. E. Smith, Sr., J. E. Smith, Jr., Leonard McMullin and C. L. Blanton were in New Madrid Thursday on business.

Highest cash price paid for poultry at the car on Missouri Pacific track on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week by Goodwin & Jean.

MONUMENT—Remember at my yards here I show the finished monuments in granite and marble, ready to deliver and erect, at prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$1500.00 each.—Moore, "The Monument Man", Poplar Bluff, Mo. 12-6-3mo.

## HOW RICE IS NOW MADE INTO MILK

By a newly-discovered process of liquefaction, rice can now be converted into milk. In asserting that this discovery marks a new chapter in the history of dietetics, and opens up an enlarged field of consumption for the grain scientists explain that the transformation of natural elements into a milk has been carried on thru the water roots of the rice plant, "upon the same principle, as that by which the milk is drawn from Mother Nature through the veins of the cow into the udder."

According to W. M. Queen, in a contribution to The Rice Journal, the sun's heat performs the work directly and in a most perfect manner, requiring more time than the cow to complete the process of making its milk. The result is the rice kernel, which is nothing more than a concentrated, crystallized milk—which in turn, may by a natural process be turned into the flowing liquid form.

"Rice at first grows like any ordinary grain", says Mr. Queen, "but later puts forth its milk veins, which have been called water roots, above the surface of the ground. These draw a milk from the elements in the water. This is no longer a matter of speculation. Provisionally, it would seem, the two men who could together coax the milk from the rice, by reason of their long and patient experiments, have met. A milk containing 7 per cent fat has been produced. It is 100 per cent rice."

"The writer has tasted this milk, 55 hours after its production, when it had become a buttermilk; and can vouch for the fact that it is refreshing, invigorating and stimulating."

J. H. Sasseen, with S. Christensen, is producing the new product from the rice. In Texas he brought the experiments with rice as a base for ice cream he had started in Iowa, to a more perfect stage of their development. His products were already being made experimentally in the form of an emulsion and also in a frozen state as a substitute for ice cream and sherbet.

"At this point Mr. Sasseen brought his discovery to California, drawn there by the famous rice belt and the proximity of a wide variety of fruits for use in his new food products. There he met Mr. Christensen, the rice grower, whose researches covering a long period of years were so supplemented by Sasseen's invention that between them they have opened a new field for the development of rice with possibilities hitherto undreamed."

"What this move will mean to the rice interests can be imagined when it is taken into consideration that the new rice milk can be used with greater economy, and with remarkable benefit to health, in any case where cow's milk has been employed. It must not be overlooked that it is richer than ordinary milk, being in fact a cream superior to that which comes from the cow."

"Rice will be made the base of a host of delectable and nutritious foods. It will appear in a jelled form for use at soda fountains, in sundaes of all flavors. It will be adopted in candy factories as a filling for French creams, etc."

"In the frozen state it will be served in the same manner as ice cream and sherbet, but, as will be seen, it can be eaten more freely and by persons who have hitherto had to abstain from frozen dainties."

"The use of rice as a milk will make it an important ingredient of the products of the bakery, candy factory, soda fountain and a host of other industries, as well as increasing its consumption in the home."

Russell Miley and Carroll Meyer were visitors to New Madrid Sunday evening.

One out of every three women and girls in Massachusetts work for a living.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Latham and babe spent Saturday night and Sunday with relatives in Dexter.

Mrs. Jennie Sells wishes to rent a four or five room house. If you have one, write Mrs. Sells at Sikeston.

Dr. L. O. Rodes has been confined to his home for several days with an attack of lumbago, but is improving.

Mrs. Moore Greer came over from Charleston Saturday. Mr. Greer returned to Charleston with her and remained over Sunday, returning to his place of business in Sikeston Monday morning.

## CONSTABLE SHEPPARD NABS 2 BOOTLEGGERS

Thursday afternoon Constable J. N. Sheppard and Night Policeman, Chas. Burns of Sikeston, overtook and arrested two men at Kluggs Hill, three miles this side of Morley, searched their Buick car, then took the men, the car and contents to Benton and turned the men over to Sheriff Kirkendall.

It seems a "little bird" told the constable that certain packages had arrived at Tanner over the Gulf branch of the Frisco, and said packages seemed suspicious, so the officers secured the services of Gord Dill and his car and started north on the scent with the result above stated.

On searching the car there was found four home made boxes each containing a 10-gallon cocoa cola keg. The kegs contained sorghum molasses, so the men said, but when they were tapped at the Court House, they were found to contain red liquor of a good quality, so the samplers said.

The parties arrested were Court Mabry, proprietor of a Cape Girardeau transfer line, and W. F. Riley, address unknown. Mabry was released on \$1000 bond to appear at Circuit Court, while Riley will be a guest at the jail until the case is called.

## OVER THE HILL FREE MATINEE

The tickets are now ready at The Standard office for the matinee, Thursday afternoon, February 9, for "Over the Hill", and the management would be glad to have every woman in Sikeston and vicinity avail herself of the opportunity to see this wonderful production. It will consist of 11 reels and will begin at 2:30 sharp. There is no catch to the proposition. The Standard arranged with Mr. Stehlin, manager of the Malone Theater, to admit as our guest every woman in this vicinity who is 50 years of age and over and we will be more than pleased to have a house full of these good women as our guests. The ages are not taken as that is immaterial to all concerned. If you are eligible, call or send for the ticket, and tell any and every woman that you know to do the same. This wonderful production was one of the four big successes of 1921 and is a picture that is worth while. It will be shown Thursday, Friday and Saturday, both afternoon and evening. The matinee prices will be 20c and 40c, while the evening prices will be 25c and 50c. The offer of the Standard is good only for the matinee Thursday afternoon. Tickets now read at The Standard office.

Mrs. Robert Wright of Cape Girardeau is the guest of Mrs. Maude Stubbs.

Miss Ida Davis of Cairo, Ill., was the guest of Miss Fern Allen for a few days this week.

Barney Forester went to Oran Monday to see his brother, who is visiting there from De Sota, Mo.

Mrs. I. Becker and daughter Selma left Monday for a two-weeks' visit with relatives in Jonesboro, Ark.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the Methodist church parlors Wednesday afternoon 2:30. All members are requested to attend.

Mrs. R. Q. Brown of Charleston, who has been in Sikeston visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Walker, will return to her home Wednesday.

The demonstration of the Thurman cotton picker is now on at the Stubbs-Greer Motor Co. A full description of same will appear in the Friday's issue.

Mrs. Louis Ferrell received word of the death of her nephew, Will Meyers, at Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell visited at his home in December.

The Russell Bradley Society of the Methodist Church will have their regular meeting at the home of Miss Susie Hay, on Friday evening, February 10th.

James E. Garner, a prominent Poland China breeder of Paragould, Ark., was in Sikeston yesterday to visit the herds of C. F. Bruton and C. L. Blanton & Sons.

Our bread sells for 9 cents at all stores or 3 for 25c at the Bakery. We also make Graham and Whole Wheat bread 10c per loaf, this is the best and most healthful bread—get it at the Bakery—fresh every day.—Scholar Bros. Bakery.

FEB. 10th

## BIG NIGHT S. H. S.

Debate 7:30 P. M. With  
Cape Girardeau

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Basket Ball 8:30 P. M.  
With Portageville  
AT CITY HALL



## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS  
AT SKESTON, MISSOURI.Entered at the Postoffice at Skeston,  
Scott County, Missouri, as second-  
class mail matter, according to act  
of Congress.THE STANDARD is the only paper  
in Scott County that is published  
twice-a-week; for newspaper read-  
ers wanting the news while it is  
News, and for advertisers desiring  
quick results, it is the best medium.Rates:  
Display advertising, per single column  
inch, net ..... 25c  
Reading notices, per line ..... 10c  
Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00  
Probate notices, minimum, ..... \$5.00  
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott  
and adjoining counties ..... \$2.00  
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the  
United States ..... \$2.50Foreign Advertising Representative  
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

## Truth About Taxes

Centralia Guard

The following is an open letter to  
Gov. Hyde, by a Boone County farm-  
er, who has delved into the tax ques-  
tion with the sole purpose of getting  
at the truth. This is the best and  
most logical attempt we have yet  
seen in the effort to get at the truth  
about farm lands:The letter was written by Hon.  
Morton H. Pemberton, of Centralia,  
who has carefully investigated the  
raise in taxes from the beginning,  
leaving no stone unturned to get  
at the truth of the matter. This is good  
reading and when the editor of the  
Guard learned that Mr. Pemberton  
had his letter in preparation, we  
asked him to give us permission to  
give it the publicity its contents mer-  
ited. It is good reading for Republi-  
cans as well as Democrats, because  
the full valuation assessment affects  
every farmer in the state regardless  
of party affiliations. It affects the  
cities as well as the farms, because  
of the interdependent nature of our  
modernized social and economic ex-  
istence today. Read it and file it for  
future reference, because the fight on  
this Single Tax measure is now on.The following are excerpts from  
the letter:Reuben says:  
"Full value assessments is the  
Single Tax in short skirts."No tax system is just what taxes  
any man or woman full value on  
what they do not possess.Make Wealth Lay Its Cards on the  
Table!Tax Every Man and Woman on  
what They Own and not what They  
Owe!You are making this a rich man's  
country; taxing the poor farm owner  
near town out of the ownership of  
his home!Dear Governor Hyde:  
I have a farm of 800 acres at  
Centralia, Boone County, Missouri.  
My taxes last year were \$388.00—  
this year \$869.00; \$93.00 more than  
double.State tax last year \$48.80, this year  
\$86.00 or nearly double. County tax  
last year \$166.00, this year \$14.00,  
nearly double. School tax last year,  
\$107.00, this year \$382.00, more than  
three times as high.I went to the assessor of Boone  
County and found these facts: He  
says he went out in good faith and  
assessed land at what he felt a reason-  
able full value, and records show  
the State Board of Equalization raised  
his assessments in Boone County  
115 per cent, more than doubling his  
values, raising my valuation to \$86-  
000.00—or \$107.00 per acre.I have been trying for two years to  
sell our land for \$80,000, and I will  
sell it to you or your Board of Equal-  
ization or anybody for \$80,000.Records show in County Clerk's of-  
fice that the State Board of Equaliza-  
tion did not send their order in to  
hike our assessments of farm lands  
115 per cent until April 4th, 1921, the  
very day and only day a property  
owner can appear before his County  
Board of Equalization, and protest ex-  
cessive assessment—nor did school  
boards have these increased valua-  
tions as there was no time for notifi-  
cation—our school meetings being on  
the following day—The law says the State Board of  
Equalization shall meet in February  
and transact this business.Why was the individual kept in the  
dark until April 4th, 1921 with no  
knowledge or opportunity to appear  
before his County Board and show his  
excessive assessment. Thousands of  
acres of land in Boone County are as-  
sessed at more than their cash value.  
For one, I'll take off several thousand  
dollars and sell mine, and I know oth-  
ers. And why when our school levies  
made on April 5th were these  
figures raising Boone County 115 per  
cent on April 4th too late for publica-  
tion and notice?Now on the proposition to tax every  
man or woman on the full value of  
what they possess is a proposition  
upon which we can all agree. But un-  
der our tax laws this cannot be done  
and to single out farmers and assess  
their lands at full value is unfair and  
ruinous.Three-fourths of the farm land is  
mortgage and farmers only own  
equities in them.If land is to be taxed at full value  
then only the equity should be taxed,  
otherwise we are taxing a farmer on  
something he DOES NOT possess.  
This is the curse on agriculture to-  
day—and why farmers in debt can  
scarcely hold their farms and why no  
poor man can ever hope to own one.  
Because a man dare not contract to  
buy a farm on one-fourth, one-third  
or one-half down because with your  
full valuation the state jumps on him  
for taxes on the full value of all the  
farm when he only owns a part of it.  
Where is your justice in this? You  
say this is the law. Yes, and you and  
your state board of equalization knewit. Then why did you not see to having  
this law changed before you wrecked  
us with this unequal burden of taxa-  
tion?There is another law on our books  
of which you are bound to have  
known, viz: that bank stock can only  
be assessed at par, no matter how  
much its value. You know that the  
supreme court has decided that bank  
stock can only be assessed at par, and  
you know that bank stock in Missouri  
is worth all the way from par to two,  
three, four, five, six, yea some of it  
ten to one.I was talking with a banker about  
my tax receipts, and from his confes-  
sion and my tax receipts I believe I  
can give you a better argument  
against the unfairness and injustice of  
full value taxation of farm lands than  
in any other way.He said a few years ago he bought  
\$10,000 worth of bank stock, and  
said it has been worth four to one  
for several years and pays 10 per  
cent on \$40,000, but is assessed at  
par value (\$10,000). Now I am as-  
sessed at \$86,000.00—the land only  
worth \$80,000. Now I owe \$40,000—  
half—on this farm, so that at best I  
possess only a doubtful \$40,000 value  
in this 800 acre farm. And yet my  
banker friend is paying taxes on a  
\$10,000.00 which is worth \$40,000.00  
without doubt, and I with a doubtful  
tail hold on the same \$40,000.00 am  
taxed \$86,000, besides, I must pay in-  
terest on \$40,000, which represents  
value in this land I do not possess.In other words, my friend is paying  
taxes on \$10,000 and I, a farmer, on  
\$86,000. For the privilege of owning  
the same amount of this world's  
goods my banker friend pays about  
\$300 per year while your humble  
farmer friend who is writing you,  
must pay \$869.00 plus interest on  
\$40,000, about \$2,500. So to swing  
on to my \$40,000, I've got to hit the  
ball to the tune of \$3,500 per year,  
while our friend can toil not nor spin  
and draw his 10 per cent on his \$40-  
000 and get by with taxes on \$10,000.This is a sample of the justice of  
your full valuation scheme's handout.  
Now, I am not saying bank stock  
should be assessed above par. I do  
not think that it should, and I think  
the supreme court has wisely decided  
so. You know that bank stock could  
be assessed at par, only a fractional  
part of its value, then why should not  
land be assessed on the same basis?You promised us full valuations  
did not necessarily mean higher taxes  
but it has. The law limited the rates  
and the levies—and by holding valua-  
tions down, the State Board of  
Equalization, County Courts, School  
Boards were limited. But now see  
what they have done to us!I read about the small increase in  
state taxes, and the law that county  
courts could not increase taxes to  
raise a fund for county purposes in  
excess of 10 per cent, and I made a  
trip to the court house in my county  
and to Jefferson City to see about  
this, and found it meant the aggre-  
gate and did not refer to the individ-  
ual at all. So that taxes were re-  
duced on the incomes taxes of the  
rich and decreased in towns and cities  
where money lenders live, but from  
records in the Tax Commissioners' of-  
fice I saw with my own eyes the farm-  
ers' valuations HIKED. Here in Boone  
County, I find farm lands raised 115  
per cent—more than doubled—while  
town and personal property decreased  
5 per cent, and I take it this is a  
sample of what has been done all over  
Missouri.And this shifting of the burden on  
farmers is the complaint of the farm-  
er who was already struggling with  
the inequalities of taxation, short  
credit and no credits, and high inter-  
ests, and low prices for his products.  
Until our laws are changed to tax  
farmers and property owners on their  
equities and not on their debts, full  
valuation means wreck and ruin to  
Missouri farmers. No farmer should  
have more than one-fourth of his  
land in corn, and I always put out 200  
of the 800 acres in corn. Whether you  
rent or do the work yourself, it costs  
half the crop to produce it. So I have  
100 acres of corn, and I'll take oath,  
my entire half of the whole 200 acres  
of corn will not pay my taxes of \$869  
this year, as against \$388 last year.  
Don't forget that. My tax receipt is  
a sample of what has happened all  
over Missouri.One farmer with a small farm of  
fifty acres at Centralia, Missouri, is  
assessed at \$200 an acre, and he told  
me his taxes were \$3.50 per acre. An-  
other man with twenty acres near  
town said his taxes were \$7 per acre.  
Now this full valuation (Single Tax  
disguised) simply means no poor  
man can live near a town, but must  
get out further into the sticks and  
let some rich man buy his land. Landnear town produces no more than  
land farther away, and farm land is  
worth only what it will produce, and  
when an assessor is compelled to as-  
sess at full sale value with no regard  
to what land will earn, you are mak-  
ing this a rich man's country, and  
taking the small farm owner near a  
town out of the ownership of his  
home.Referring to this man who has a  
twenty-acre farm upon which he is  
supporting a family: three acres of  
his land is assessed at \$500.00 per  
acre, and land all over across the Branch  
railroad that in his day or the days  
of his children, will never be made  
into town lots. This is a sample of  
the iniquity of full valuation of farm  
lands.Because population increases and  
land does not, land has always and al-  
ways will be higher in price than its  
earning power.Your State Board of Equalization,  
with their feet reared back on the  
hiking assessors' valuations 100 per  
cent, 200 per cent and as high as 300  
per cent, shows an ignorance of agri-  
cultural conditions, which is inexcu-  
sable.Missouri farmers cannot pay \$1.00  
and \$2.00 taxes, and to put full val-  
uation on his land when wealth is es-  
caping entirely, or paying only on  
fractional value, is confiscation, or so  
near rental value that it is simply  
SINGLE TAX IN SHORT SKIRTS.  
And farmers who thought they owned  
their land now find they are practical-  
ly renting them from the state.Now, Governor, land is in the open,  
can not be hid if we are to have full  
value, then let's tax every man and  
woman on what they own and not on  
what they OWE—and let's make  
wealth lay its cards on the table.  
You know five-sixths of the money is  
not taxed at all—why not bend your  
energies to making wealth bear its  
share instead of saddling its practi-  
cally all on farmers.Now, Dear Governor, let me say I  
have no political axe to grind. I am  
a pure bred mugwump. I have served  
my county in the legislature as a  
Democrat. In 1912, I Bull-Moosed  
with you because I believed in Ted-  
dy as the best exponent of the  
square deal and real social justice.  
In 1916 I voted for President Wilson,  
because the world was on fire with  
war, and, remembering what Lincoln  
said about not swapping horses in  
the middle of the stream, I felt we  
should stand by our President, and I  
did. In 1920 I voted for "Harding,  
Hyde, Hell and High Taxes", and we  
seem to have them all. For Harding,  
because I had spent a year in Eu-  
rope and knew the racial antagon-  
isms of European races and did not  
want our nation bound to act at the  
suggestion or orders of a foreign  
council, and I have not changed my  
mind. I mention these things that  
you will not think I am one of those  
moss-backed disgruntled Boone  
County Democrats, and not answer  
my letter.Now, I voted for Governor Hyde  
because you promised a more efficient  
administration and a reform in our  
taxation laws—of course you have a  
great while to go yet, but if you go  
as you have to date, there won't be  
any farmers left to see you finish.No use to tell us full valuation of  
farm lands will not raise our taxes.  
We have our tax receipts and know  
we have been trapped. Our raising  
valuations from State Board of Equal-  
ization arriving April 4th the very  
day of County Board Meetings!—  
What chance did we have?Now, Governor Hyde, I can prove  
that I am excessively assessed. Rec-  
ords show returns of raised assess-  
ment of 115 per cent did not arrive un-  
til 4th. Now, if assessor makes af-  
favit of my assessment excessive  
and erroneous, is there any law to pro-  
hibit the County Court from correct-  
ing and making abatement of my  
assessment?And now, Governor Hyde, will you  
please also answer this question: If  
we are to have full valuations of  
farm lands, then should not property  
owners be taxed only on what he  
owns of the land, his equity, and let  
the loan bear its share of its owner-  
ship in the land?I am familiar with the argument  
that if you tax the mortgage interest  
rates will be raised, which is nothing  
but a recognition of the fact that  
we know money is dodging its share  
of the taxes. If notes were compelled  
to be registered for taxation with  
all the wealth and, what if it did  
raise interest a little?—it would not  
be as much as taxes under full valua-  
tion.Also, Governor, please answer this,  
if you can: With bank stock or cor-  
porations assessable at only par value,  
when it is worth and pays dividends  
on two, three, four, five, and more  
to one, how do you argue that it is  
just to assess farm full value?A corporation has as much right to  
bunch up capital stock and acquire  
land and have its stock assessed at  
par, as it has to buy a bank and have  
its stock assessed at par. Now, let's  
have a square deal and all go up or  
down together.No prosperity is coming to agricul-  
ture until we quit taxing a farmer  
upon what he does not possess,  
and until lower interest rates are pro-  
vided. Now, we have ruined the  
farmer in these times of low prices  
for this product with high taxes,  
high interest rates, let's right them  
by undoing them.With that \$15,000,000 we have in  
the state treasury, let's take two or  
three millions and establish a State  
Land Bank, primarily to put agricul-  
ture back on its feet, and let the  
state deposit its own money in its  
own bank instead of being put into  
city banks at 3 per cent, where a  
farmer never gets any of it. With the  
State of Missouri back of it, these  
farm loans could be sold all over the  
United States. If the argument is  
good for Federal Reserve Banks it is  
good for a State Bank.The Federal Reserve Bank is no  
good to a farmer. There is so much  
red tape to it, local banks will not  
take the trouble to use them for a  
farmer. I notice in today's paper the  
Federal Reserve Council have protest-  
ed to President Harding against plac-  
ing a farmer on the Federal ReserveBoard. Then let's have our own  
State Bank, Governor, what do you  
say?The big banks are now holding up  
the country banks for loans at 7 per  
cent and country banks cannot finance  
the farmer. Farmers cannot work  
on short time credits, nor can we pay  
8 per cent interest and succeed.Now, Dear Governor, I am voicing  
what is in the minds and hearts of  
the farmers of Missouri point, and I  
trust you will answer my letter in  
sincere, plain language we can all  
understand.If your statement that less taxes  
have been collected by the state than  
last year, then why were the taxes  
on wealth decreased and saddled on  
farm lands? Our tax receipts show  
that state, county and school taxes  
have all been increased. I challenge  
you to find me one farmer in Boone  
County whose taxes have not been  
increased in state, county and in  
school tax.I served four years in the legisla-  
ture and know how the financial in-  
terests swarm the capitol to look af-  
ter their interests, and know how  
hard it will be to lift the burden of  
unequal taxation from the farmers  
and the property owners.Can we look to you for leadership  
or shall we look for another? The  
burning issue in Missouri is not the  
tweedle dee, tweedle dum difference  
between a Democrat and a Republi-  
can, but it is going to be on a square  
deal in taxation. Not being a farmer,  
perhaps you do not understand agri-  
cultural conditions and the farmer's  
problems. We farmers know that to  
tax farm land full value, with no  
regard for its earning power and no  
allowance for its debt on the land is  
not a square deal. No tax system is  
just which taxes any man or woman  
full value on what they do not possess.Now, Governor Hyde, am a real  
progressive, and I will close my let-  
ter to you by making a suggestion to  
you in regard to raising revenue which  
is fair and just and would hurt no  
one. We got our income tax from  
England. Let's go and get the rest  
of their system, a general inheritance  
tax law with reasonable exemptions.  
Let us say: tax all gifts and inheri-  
tances over \$10,000.00!Who, receiving an inheritance over  
\$10,000, when the state has to pro-  
tect them in it, could say it was un-  
fair to levy a small tax? As the  
stream of wealth passes from one  
generation to another, and as the  
state protects and defends its title to  
the next generation then let the state  
collect a small tax, graduated as the  
inheritance rises.Certainly it would be no injury to  
the recipients of gifts or the heirs,  
for we could have exemptions of a  
reasonable sum even up to twenty or  
twenty-five thousand dollars.A few sources of revenue like this,  
along with economical and efficient  
management of all state affairs in-  
cluding the abolishment of all sur-  
plus officers and office holders, would  
give us a new day in Missouri, and  
we would have a prosperous and hap-  
py people living on the land.I see in the University Missourian  
you are quoted as saying you do not  
know what is the cause of agricul-  
tural depression in Missouri, and that  
you are consulting "authorities" in  
economics and agriculture. You ought  
to go to the "authorities" on the  
farms, the farmers, who find, after  
paying the expenses of producing  
their crops, they are unable to sell  
these crops for enough to pay this  
unequal burden of taxes when your  
full valuation has inflicted upon them.A banker in Centralia told me to-  
day that seventy-five per cent of their  
farmer customers had to borrow the  
money to pay their taxes this year.I note also that you admit it takes  
three hours of a farmer's time to  
equal one hour of a city worker's  
time. Then, knowing this, why did  
you not think of it when you de-  
creased taxes on wealth and saddled  
increased taxation on the farmer?When I found my taxes increased  
from \$388 to \$869, and when I saw  
that my entire crop would not pay  
the taxes, I got my long-tail coat and  
my fiddle and started out to lecture  
and fiddle the taxes off our farm, and  
I have been all over Missouri on this  
trip. I have asked hundreds of farm-  
ers about their taxes and have yet  
to find a single farmer whose taxes  
have not been increased. On the con-  
trary, I find the men of wealth all  
chuckling in their sleeves at the beau-  
tiful system of full valuation of farm  
lands for taxation.One of our most elegant citizens,  
who was smart enough to sell his  
lands during the boom, told me his  
taxes were a great deal less this year  
on his money. He has gone to spend  
the winter at Palm Beach, Florida,  
and writes back that the weather is  
beautiful, and strawberries are be-  
ginning to bloom. But no strawberries  
are blooming in Missouri for  
Missouri farmers, and will not until  
we rid the state of those who are  
responsible for saddling this unequal  
burden of taxes on the tillers of the  
soil.As for me, I'm going back to the  
good old days of my Democratic taxes  
of \$388 as against your Republican  
\$869.MORTON H. PEMBERTON,  
Centralia, Mo.Chester Anderson, south of Paris,  
reports that one of his big draft  
mares gave birth to twin colts one  
day last week, one of which was a  
horse colt and the other a mule colt.  
It was a freak of nature such as none  
of the neighbors had ever seen.The race question in America will  
not be settled as long as we have  
colored people, who want to attend  
school with white children, sit in the  
pew with white folks, patronize the  
same hotels and ride in a Pullman car  
with the white folks. When colored  
people have vanished from the earth  
and their places occupied by niggers  
then, and not until then, will the  
race question be settled. All white  
people like niggers but only a few  
tolerate colored people.—Caruthers-  
ville Democrat.This country is full of men who  
who loaf all the week rather than  
come down a bit on prices. It is also  
full of merchandise that remains un-  
sold for the same reason.

\* \* \*

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, Re-  
publican, evidently is not impressed  
with the Harding times. He says it  
costs as much for a hotel mutton chop  
in a city as a sheep costs in Colorado.

\* \* \*

Mr. Roosevelt, we learn from a  
new book, sold his automobile for the  
benefit of the Bull Moose Party in  
1912. Four years later he sold the  
Bull Moose party for the benefit of  
the old organization. But don't wor-  
ry about Teddy being afoot all that  
time. He had more cars than he  
needed when he sold one.

\* \* \*

The pre-war dollar, we learn from  
an official source, is now worth 72  
cents when spent for meat and 68  
cents when spent for foodstuffs of  
other sorts. It is worth about thirty  
cents when spent for cattle on the  
farm, about 20 cents when spent for  
wool, about a nickel when spent for  
hides, and about 13 cents when spent  
for harness.

\* \* \*

In the second Arbuckle trial, the  
jury stood 10 to 2 for conviction. The  
state's attorney Freidman expects to  
try the case again. It is said Ar-  
buckle is much down cast. He is a  
dead one from now on as a movie  
card and every self-respecting man  
and woman in the United States  
should boycott any show house who  
insults the public with this fat brute.

\* \* \*

Raleighs Sibyl, a Jersey cow owned  
by the University of Illinois, holds  
the world's record for milk produc-  
tion of living Jerseys, as a result of  
the production of a 365-day record of  
18,874.4 pounds of milk, which was  
completed a few days ago. The form-  
er record was held by a Jersey in  
Massachusetts which died several  
years ago, and produced 19,860  
pounds in one year. Raleighs Sibyl  
s valued at \$10,000.

\* \* \*

At the Beacon Hill reservoir, in  
Seattle, Wash., the caretaker, Isadore  
Bureau, is armed with a shotgun to  
scare away the seagulls and other  
birds which otherwise would pollute  
the water. His instructions are to  
shoot, but not hit, and in 5,000 shot-  
gun shells fired in a year he very  
rarely killed a bird by a stray shot.  
The gulls and other birds fly in  
swarms to the reservoir after visit-  
ing the garbage heaps in the south  
end of the city.

\* \* \*

A Government guarantee for prod-  
ucts of the farm may not be sound  
as an economical proposition. It is  
just as sound, however, as a Govern-  
ment guarantee to the maker of farm  
implements, shoes, clothing, etc.,  
which is given through the medium  
of a protective tariff. If it is right  
to make a consumer pay more for a  
manufactured article in order to en-  
able an industry to thrive it is also  
right to make him pay more for his  
meat and bread in order that Agri-  
culture may thrive.—Paris Appeal.

\* \* \*

In his "whirligigs" column in the  
Wayne County Journal-Banner of  
Piedmont, Editor George Stivers  
makes the following comment: After  
weeks of idleness and with hungry  
children at home, laboring men of  
Fredericktown have petitioned the city  
authorities to provide work for them  
at \$1.00 a day. This would indicate  
that conditions are getting to a point  
satisfactory with the individual or  
group of individuals who control our  
economic life. Soon work will be  
cheap enough to be plentiful and the  
day of the full dinner pail and noth-  
ing else will be at hand. First the  
farmer, then the laborer. Next in  
line is the teacher, the preacher, the  
professional man and the rest of us.  
For prosperity to the masses begins at  
the bottom. And adversity strikes  
at the same place.

\* \* \*

President Harding suggested to  
the Farm Conference the need for  
more credit for agriculture, further  
development of the waterways, re-  
clamation of more arid lands and  
other things commonly known as  
glittering generalities. Then the  
farmers composing the conference  
went to bat. Without a dissenting  
voice they demanded that the presi-  
dent and Congress take immediate  
steps to make the railroads and or-  
ganized labor join in the deflation  
movement; that Congress provide at  
once for stabilized markets, and that  
other evils be abated without further  
delay. A crack between the eyes with  
a baseball bat would not have filled  
the administration with more aston-  
ishment. What makes matters all  
the more serious for the party in  
power is that the farmers are taking  
control of Congress. Their Farm  
Bloc threatens to block the tariff and  
other things on the program until  
Agriculture receives just as much con-  
sideration as Big Business has been  
getting.—Paris Appeal.In Siam, mothers habitually leave  
the children in the care of well-trained  
elephants, and these animals never  
betray their trust, allowing the chil-  
dren to play around their feet and  
with their trunks, and they never al-  
low anybody or anything to injury  
their charges.

\* \* \*

The city of Watsonville, Calif., re-  
cently acquired a large acreage to be  
equipped as a free camp ground for  
motorists. The property is on the  
bank of the Pajaro River, and a dam  
will furnish an all-the-year-round  
lake for swimming, boating and fish-  
ing.

\* \* \*

Have you been too busy to take  
a Vacation this Summer?

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These prices are now back to normal and as low as for-  
merly, considering that approximately \$2.00 more per year-  
ly subscription is paid the government for postage than a  
few years ago. This, of course, is not within the control of  
any newspaper.

## SPECIAL CLUB-RAISERS' RATES

As in former years, the Globe-Democrat is making a  
club-raisers' rate reduced from the regular rates when  
three or more yearly subscriptions, by mail, are sent at one  
time. The club-raisers' rate now in force is \$15.75 net for  
a club of only three yearly subscriptions to the Daily (only)  
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## Find Profits Right Here

The average Missouri cow is said to produce 150 pounds of butterfat a year; yet it was found by the Green County Cow Testing Association that cows averaging that amount cleared only \$48.94 above feed cost in the entire 12 months of 1921. The feed cost in their case was 36 cents a pound of butterfat and \$1.65 a hundred pounds of milk.

By their years records these Greene County business farmers also discovered that the feed cost decreased as production increased, so that the cows which averaged 350 pounds of butterfat a cow produced it at a feed cost of only 19 cents a pound and milk at only \$1 a hundred pounds. Their profit above feed cost was \$132.08 for each cow for the year. It was also found that the good cows returned \$2.96 worth of product for every \$1 in feed consumed; while the "state-average" cows returned only \$1.91 worth of product for the same amount of feed.

Sarah Bernhardt will build a white Carrara marble statue of herself with arms outstretched on the shore of a small rocky, deserted island in the stormy Bay of Biscay. A light will shine from the head at night to guide fishermen on the waters.

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## POLITICAL LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

By Wallace Bassford

Washington, Feb. 3.—The latest national political fad is the holding of conferences. The conference is now the most popular of all indoor sports and life at the Capital of the Nation is just one conference after another. When Senator Borah, the big outstanding, outspoken Senator from Idaho, introduced his resolution for a Disarmament Conference, he started something. One conference now treads upon the heels of another, and this is only the beginning.

Something is wrong! The administration is "up a stump" and doesn't know what to do; let's call a conference; let's assemble the "best minds", have a warm handshake, have our pictures taken with our genial Chief Executive in the center, palaver and pow wow for a few days, and then "all aboard for God's country", which means home to the average man.

Then what happens? Nothing whatever. Oh, yes, there are the resolutions which have been passed. Resolutions are mostly like good intentions—they make good paving material in a warm climate.

And so it came to pass that after the unemployment conference was over and the unemployment question settled and everybody had a job and was back to work—except the ex-service men who tramp around here, some of them in rags, and get turned down anywhere they go, just as Will Hays turns them down when they want to be Postmasters after they get the highest rating—following the unemployment conference, the Great Conferer calls an agricultural conference. More handshakes, more White House receptions, more group photographs, more palavers, etc., etc. Oh, yes, and more resolutions. Great stuff! Back to normalcy.

The calling of the agricultural conference which recently completed its session here was something in the nature of an anti-climax, considering that some months ago a Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry was appointed to investigate agricultural conditions, performed its work promptly and intelligently and made its report, containing 13 recommendations, about which nothing has yet been done.

According to Senator Pat Harrison (Dem., Miss.) this Commission has been meeting for weeks and for months. "The head of every farm organization was invited to come before it," he said. "Every avenue of approach through which we might obtain information was traveled, and we got all the information it seemed to us it was possible to get."

In view of this, it would seem that the recent agricultural conference was a duplication of effort, but Senator Harrison found a logical reason why it was called. Senator Harrison, it should be remembered, is that watchdog of the Senate whose keen eyes observe the errors and deceptions of the opposition, and whose eloquent voice warns them "watch your step".

In a speech on this subject in the Senate, he said:

"Can more information be gathered by this conference (the Agricultural Conference called by President Harding)? I wish for it every success, but in my heart I believe that its calling is a piece of camouflage. When the President came to the Congress and spoke against the agricultural bloc he felt the reaction from the agricultural interests of the country, and when the Secretary of War, speaking for him in New York, inveighed more bitterly against the agricultural group the reaction was still greater; and in order to get from under he called the meeting of this conference on agriculture to meet in the city of Washington. I wish for it success; but what that conference will do will be to accept the recommendations of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, and they will pass resolutions to you, who control legislation in this body, and ask you for its immediate passage.

"The co-operative marketing bill, for example, has been on the Calendar for months—I might say for years—and up to this good day and good hour it has not passed. What we need, Senators, is to report these bills out of the committees and to pass them. I care not how many conferences you have, unless Congress gets busy along that line, and unless the President urges the necessary legislation upon you and exercises every influence that he can, he will get nothing. They discovered that there were six or seven million men out of employment in this country, but accomplished nothing and got nowhere with their recommendations. Let us stop conferring, and let us begin to act."

In a colloquy with Senator Lenroot (Newberry Republican, Wis.), on de-

cline of farm product prices, Senator Harrison pointed out the one chief cause—the destruction of the foreign markets. He said:

"I will tell the Senator how he could have helped the farmer get enough for his wool, and I will tell him how he could have helped the farmer to get a higher price for his corn and his wheat and his other products. The depreciation in the price of farm products was caused by the Senator and those who conspired with him, marshaled by the leader of the majority in this Chamber, who defeated the treaty for the objects of which our boys fought and won the war. That action disheartened Europe, broke down credits, bankrupted industries, and caused such an industrial and commercial chaos in Europe that destroyed every vestige of hope to the American farmer to again find a market for his surplus products.

"That was the reason why wheat and corn and the farmers' other products declined and they are going to remain low until you can become wise enough to see that we must have foreign markets; until you can appreciate the necessity of a sympathetic relationship with the world and engage in the solution of international economic problems. When that time comes we can sell our surplus products, and then their price will be increased. The American people will yet see that the decrease of price of our products was caused by the defeat of the treaty here with the consequent destruction of our markets abroad."

### How Temperature Makes Rain

In view of the fact that rain is a most talked-about subject, it is surprising how little the average person knows about it. Most people know that it comes from the seas, but that is about all they do know. Very few can give a convincing answer to this question. Really it is all a matter of temperature. Air has a capacity for holding moisture. This it takes in the form of vapor evaporated by the sun's heat from the surface of the sea, or of lakes and rivers. But air can hold only a certain amount of water-vapor. Very much depends on its temperature. Hot air can hold more moisture than cold. If, therefore, the temperature of air, saturated with vapor, suddenly falls, the air clearly will have superfluous vapor to get rid of somehow.

Now, air is full of dust particles. There are millions of these particles to the cubic foot everywhere. On them the superfluous vapor condenses. Thus clouds are formed.

When the clouds become too heavy, down comes the rain.

A great deal of rain falls which does not immediately reach the earth. Falling from high clouds, it passes into air which is warm enough to absorb it, and so again turns to vapor. If the temperature of a cloud is lower than the freezing-point of water, the vapor condenses in a solid form, and the particles which descend, if they pass also through cold air, reach the earth in the form of snow.

The bulkiness of snow is due to the fact that there is much air mixed with it. A fall of one foot of snow is roughly equivalent to a fall of one inch rain.

To cover an acre of ground with an inch of rain requires 100 tons of water.

The soft hail that falls in winter is simply snow unmixed with air. It is quite distinct from the hail which sometimes accompanies thunderstorms. This is made up of ice which has been ascending and descending in the clouds for some time before it falls to earth.

It is estimated that at the present time there are approximately 11,000,000 more females than males in the world.

New Zealand girls go in for athletics to a wide extent, the main branches of sport being Rugby football, tennis, golf and hockey.

Aluminum is the most abundant element in existence. Although it is more abundant than iron, it was not used much earlier than 25 years ago, for it is found locked so tight with oxygen that only the electric furnace can easily separate the two elements. It is an essential constituent of nearly all rocks except limestone and sandstone.

Living a life of isolation on Palmyra Island, a lonely atoll more than 700 miles south of Honolulu, a family consisting of two men and one woman were discovered by the U. S. Eagle Boat No. 4, which recently returned from a visit and aerial survey of the island. They were trying to start a copra plantation. The woman, who was ill, returned to Honolulu for medical treatment. The island is far outside the track of regular steamers and is without wireless or other communication with the outside world.

## SPEEDING UP THE GROWTH OF TREES

Most of the desirable forest, shade and ornamental trees grow slowly. When one plants a tree he must of necessity wait for years for it to grow large enough to ereve any practical purpose; ordinarily the chances are that he will not live long enough to see it attain all maturity. This is one of the principal reasons why people generally are so little interested in reforestation. Most persons are more or less selfish at heart and therefore care little for anything that is not likely ever to benefit them directly.

Men of science now believe that it may be possible to aid and stimulate nature and so evolve strains of trees which will grow faster and develop more quickly than trees ordinarily do under existing natural conditions. By careful selection, scientific breeding and crossing of strains, they point out, man has wrought marvelous improvements in fruits, flowers, vegetables, farm crops and even in animals. Why would not the same methods applied to the improvement of forest trees, they ask, result in larger, better and more rapid growing varieties?

Taking note of the diminishing supplies of spruce and other woods used in the manufacture of paper, Dr. Paul McKee of Columbia University a few years ago began studying this question in a practical way. Results of his investigations and experiments so far indicate that the idea is quite feasible and that it will be productive of important results if worked out scientifically. Dr. McKee is convinced that it will be possible to develop a hybrid spruce which in a single decade will grow as large as the ordinary spruce grows in fifty years, and yield pulp wood of equal quality.

Inbreeding, Dr. McKee points out in The Pathfinder, invariably brings disastrous results among domestic animals and even in the human family as well as in plants, dwarfing the species, weakening the strain and making for inferior quality generally. "It has been amply demonstrated," Dr. McKee says, "that careful selection and crossing will produce directly opposite results."

Naturally, of course, immediate results cannot be expected from scientific investigation and experiment

along this line. It will take a number of years to develop and test new strains and after that additional time will be required for producing seedling trees in quantities sufficient for the reforestation of denuded, cut-over and burned-over lands, now lying practically worthless. If the idea is worked out successfully and new strains of valuable species are produced which will grow more rapidly than any now existing scientists expect that a decided impetus will be given to reforestation and that abundant supplies of wood and wood products will be assured as long as man needs them.

Holland has many girl apothecaries, whose shops are the most attractive in the world.

The 1920 census figures show that there were at that time in this country over 6,000,000 females of foreign birth.

Since starting to attend Sunday School at the age of 4, Miss Edith Frank of Springfield, Ill., has not missed a Sunday at service for the past 24 years.

Now if you take a notion to eat something different—something delicious, come to the Bakery and call for a Saxon Stollen, 15c, worth 40c. It is fine with coffee or tea.—Schorle Bros. Bakery.

Miss Virginia Pope, so far as known the only woman bird surgeon in the world, began her career with every intent on being an artist, but drifted to birds when she took up selling prepared bird foods.

The Indian tribes of the far north have formally ceded to Canada approximately 372,000 square miles of territory during the past year. 1,900 Indians benefit by the transaction. On treaty day each chief receives a silver medal, \$25 and a flag, and every third year a suit of clothes. Ordinary members of the tribe receive \$5. Every mother receives \$15 for each child. This is in accordance with a treaty made with the tribes in the reign of Queen Victoria, when Canada took over all Indian lands, and agreed to pay yearly bounties, "forever and aye."

**CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS**  
WORLD'S GREATEST STANDARD PRICE  
AT ALL DRUG STORES  
**CASCARA QUININE**  
FOR TWO GENERATIONS  
**CURES LAGRIFFE IN 3 DAYS**  
DETROIT, W. H. HILL CO., MICHIGAN.

## Scott County Abstract Co.

BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President  
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President  
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer  
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

## METALS CONTAINED IN YOUR CLOTHES

There are few persons whose clothes contain less than half a dozen metals, and generally the more brightly-colored a garment is, the more metal it contains. Usually these metals are placed in fabrics as an aid in dyeing.

Without previous treatment, it is difficult to dye cotton, wool and silk with fast colors. Although about 2,000 dyes are known, scarcely a quarter of these combine naturally with textile fibres. If, however, a suitable metallic compound is contained in the fabric it is then able to combine with the dyestuff and so fix it permanently.

The bright scarlet uniforms of the British and French armies contain tin, and this holds the cochineal dye very strongly. Aluminium is responsible for the well-known fastness of cloth dyed with turkey red.

Most bright colored woolen materials contain chromium—a metal which is also used in the manufacture of stainless steel. Iron, zinc, aluminum and copper are other metals frequently found in woolen garments.

The metal generally present in cotton is antimony. It enables cotton to be colored with many very brilliant dyes which otherwise could not be used. But in many cases, copper and chromium compounds are deposited within cotton fabrics after dyeing, as these metals make the colors fast to light and washing.

Silk most frequently contains iron and tin compounds. These serve not only to fix the dye-stuffs but also to increase the weight of the fabric. Sometimes silk is so "loaded" as to be three times its original weight.

One of the most valuable metals to be found in fabrics is tungsten—the same that is used in electric lamps. Cloth containing this metal is fire-proof.

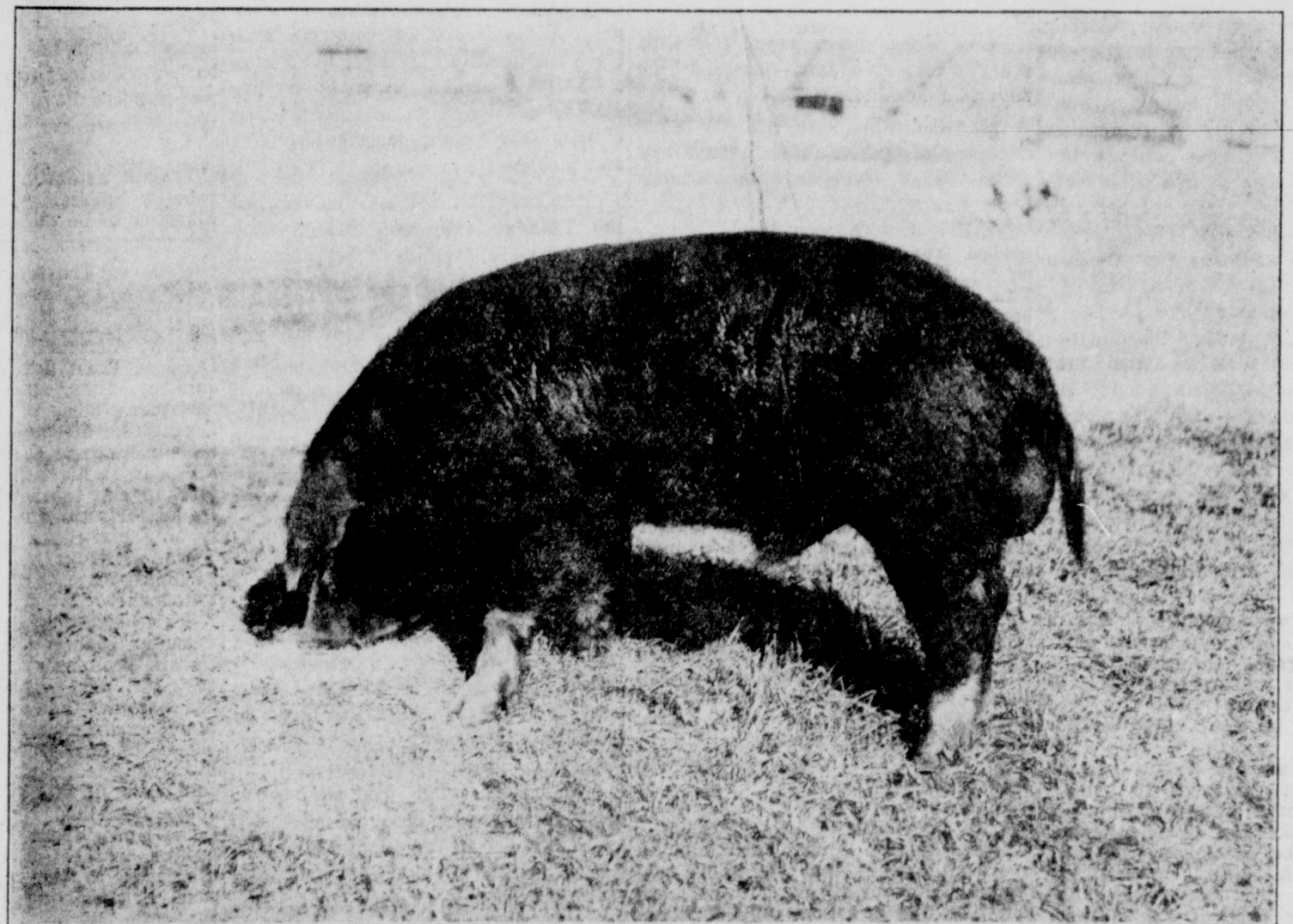
All Sunday papers handled by us have been reduced to 5c. Phone your order to 76.—Dudley's Place.

Mustard gas furnished by the department of agriculture routed 53 rattlesnakes from a den near Husum, Wash. A party of orchardists freed the gas in the porous formation of a large pile of lava rock with a long garden hose. Within thirty minutes rattlesnakes of all ages and sizes began to wiggle out of the den. Blinded and half dead, the snakes were easily dispatched.

Motion pictures, showing educational and scenic views of Canada are part of the regular equipment of certain ocean liners running between Canada and England. 8,000 feet of film are shown at various times during the passage, both in the cabin and third class quarters. Immigrants on their way to Canada now have the opportunity of acquiring a definite knowledge of the country, and tourists and others find in the films a diversion during the trip. The films are of Canadian manufacture, and are decidedly Canadian, of course.

  
Mr. Glancy  
of  
**The MARQUETTE**  
18th St. and Washington Ave.  
St. Louis  
A Refined Hotel for Your  
Mother, Wife and Sister  
Rates:  
Room with Private Bath  
One Person  
\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00  
Two Persons  
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00  
Rooms without bath, \$1 and \$1.50

## BE WITH US TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1922



JULIUS CAESER

## 50--HEAD OF POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS--50

BRED TO COL. PICKETT, JULIUS CAESER, THE SON OF PAN

## ONE OF THE GREATEST OFFERINGS OF THE YEAR

Sale to be held at the McCord Bros. sale barn, Sikeston, Mo., at 1:30 p. m., Tuesday, February 21, rain or shine. All double treated for cholera

No breeder or farmer can overlook this offering as the hog brings in greater returns for amount invested than anything on the farm.

Catalog now ready. Terms, Cash. Col. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer

## ELM GROVE FARM POLANDS, SKESTON, MO.

C. L. BLANTON & SONS, OWNERS



## The Story of the Seal

Nathan Johnson

About twelve years ago, an old mate and myself, in company with eighteen other men, leased an old ship and sailed for the far North on a seal hunting expedition.

As you probably know, The Pribilof Islands, a small group lying about two hundred miles off the coast of Alaska, are known as the home of the seals. We arrived on these islands very early in the spring, when scarcely any seals were there.

Why the seals leave these islands each fall, returning in the spring, is a mystery to scientists, unless it is that they return to their homes for mating. It is claimed that the mother seals inhabit the very same homes each spring. During the month of May the seals begin to appear, the males, or bulls as they are called, come first, and these, like the females, or cows, have favored places which they seize each year, fighting to the death of any intruder.

A sea bull is a large, ugly creature, weighing as much as four hundred pounds. He is master of his household. Several weeks after the bulls have arrived the females, or cows, come. These are graceful, gentle creatures, weighing as a rule not more than one hundred pounds.

Each bull gathers about him as many females as he can, sometimes as many as a hundred, and over these he exercises the strictest authority. Other bulls, a great many times, will try to steal some of the cows, and then a great fight takes place. Hundreds of females are torn to pieces every year by these contending males, and the rocks echo with their roaring.

A seal on land is very awkward, but in the water it is graceful and beautiful. It has a tapering body, with thick, woolly fur, and long shining hair, and is so oily it glides easily through the water, its fin-like feet serving as a paddle and a rudder. The seals are especially fond of small fish, which are their principal diet. It is very amusing to watch their quick, darting movements in the water, diving after their meals.

The seal has a tail, but it is so very short as to be practically useless. The limbs also are short, the greater part of their length being hidden beneath the skin. The head is small, but they have a very large mouth and, like a cat, are provided with feelers.

Soon after the females have arrived, and are comfortably situated in their homes again, the little seals or puppies are born. These are sleek, equirmy little animals, weighing from six to eight pounds, and are as playful as kittens.

We spent much time sitting along the shore, watching the puppies play on the rocks. A few days after the baby seals have arrived, the mother leaves them and goes out in the sea in search of food. The little seals are left in a group, perhaps a hundred of them together, with nothing to distinguish one from another, but the mother on her return after several days' absence, picks out her own baby with no difficulty. Whether or not the mother seal has any affection for her young is yet unsolved.

It is very amusing to watch a group of young seals learning to swim. The baby seals take their first swimming lessons when about six weeks old, and it seems as though it is not natural for them to swim as it is with a young duck, for their heads are so very heavy and their bodies so light that they have a very

hard time keeping on top of the water.

The seals are so innocent looking and harmless it seems cruel indeed to see seal hunters slip up the rocks with large clubs in hand ready to kill the animals for their furs.

The young males are the ones that go to make up the fine sealskin coats which you see in the stores. As there are many males born as there are females, and as one male has jurisdiction over perhaps a hundred females, it is not necessary that so many males be retained. The seals are always killed with clubs, as there is danger of ruining their fur by shooting.

At the time I was on the islands the Alaska Commercial Company had the Islands leased from the United States and were responsible for the fur industry. They were limited to a certain number each year. I think perhaps at this time the limit was 100,000 each year, and these only from male animals, but the demand is far greater than this, and seal tealing became very common. The robbers did not dare to land on the islands, but sought the seals in the water and killed them, mostly with spears. The worst part of this was that in every instance the seals killed in the water were mother seals, as in the summer months the males do not go out in the water far from shore. Every time the robbers killed a mother seal, a baby seal on the rocks starved to death. It has been estimated that in a few years there were at least a million mother seals killed in the waters, and, in consequence, a million baby seals starved to death.

The seal is fast becoming exterminated. More strict regulations were imposed from year to year, until, in 1910, a law was passed prohibiting the killing of any seals for a period of five years. But that has not stopped the killing of the seals out in the water, and the slaughter is now much greater.

It is strange that, until very recently, not one of the seal furs ever came to this country for a market, as they were mostly all sent to London and there sold to the highest bidder, just as our corn and wheat sells on the market in the large cities. Within the last few years, however, a fur market has been established at St. Louis, Mo., and I presume a great many furs from this region are handled annually at this place. A sealskin untanned is worth fifteen to twenty dollars, if properly skinned. That does not compare very favorably with the price of a sealskin coat, but the fur changes through a number of hands before it is finally made into a lady's sealskin coat.

Pork tenderloin, back bones and spare ribs.—Walpole's Market, phone 24.

Fresh fish direct from the Gulf every week. No small bones. Fine flavor. Phone 24.

We are now making a Silver Slice cake 15c a square. It is absolutely good.—Fresh everyday at Schorle Bros. Bakery.

STOLEN—One Bomgardner lowering device, from the Sikeston Cemetery on last Wednesday night, January 18. This device was packed in two tin boxes. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of party or parties.—Farmers Supply Company.

## Black Hand Letter.

Mr. D. A. Childs,

Dear Sir: This is to inform you of the danger that awaits you and about five more at Matthews and east of Matthews, such men as Bill Marr.

Now the night riders has only just commenced hell-bent only a little ways for some of the Matthews guys. You and the town board is a dirty bunch don't be surprised to see some of you — of b — a laying with hell beat out you all.

Mr. N. R. Take warning.

I, D. A. Childs of Matthews, Mo., of New Madrid County, do this day upon oath swear that the above letter was received by me through mail, and that this is a true copy of same.

D. A. Childs.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, 1922 as (Seal) my hand and seal.

G. F. Deane, Notary Public.

My Commission expires December 14, 1924.

NEW MADRID COUNTY  
REAL ESTATE SALES

G. L. Ditter and wife to C. M. Harvey, all of New Madrid County: Lots 44 and 45 in block 2, in Shidler's addition to the city of Parma, \$1200.

Mrs. Dora Goodall and husband of Parma to Janette Goodall of New Madrid County: All of lot 9 in block 33 in Cooper's Addition to the city of Parma, \$300.

Charlie Putman et al to P. S. Chapman, all of New Madrid County: All of lots 4 and 5 in block 55 in the city of Morehouse, \$557.

Ernest Wauchope and wife of New Madrid County to W. H. Stubblefield, Jr., of Cape Girardeau: All of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of sec. 34, twp. 23, range 13 and the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 and that part of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 south of the Cotton Belt R. R. right-of-way in sec. 35, twp. 23, range 13, containing 147.37 acres. \$5.00 and other valuable consideration.

Ernest Wauchope and wife of New Madrid County to Anna M. Moss and H. G. Van Buren of La Salle County, Ill.: All of the E 1/2 of SW 1/4 of sec. 15, twp. 23, range 13, containing 80 acres. \$5.00 and other valuable consideration.

Ernest Wauchope and wife of New Madrid County to Laura F. Kurtz of Peoria County and E. E. Van Buren of Multnomah County, Oregon. All of the W 1/2 of the SW 1/4 sec. 15, twp. 22, range 13, containing 80 acres. \$5 and other valuable consideration.

Thos. R. Paterson of Lillbourn to W. H. Gremore of New Madrid County. Lots 10, 11 and 12 in block 24, L. A. Lewis' Second Addition to the city of Lillbourn, \$800.

Oliver H. Gee of Gideon to H. F. Fletcher and wife of New Madrid County. Lot 5 in block 5, in the town of Gideon, \$300.

Jennie Sells and husband of New Madrid County to Russell-Whitener implement Company of Scott County. 110.40 acres off of the North part of United States Private Survey Number 629, District No. 2, twp. 25, range 14, for a more particular description, see book 77, page 484 of the New Madrid County Deed Records, \$1 and other valuable considerations.

Harold B. Phillips and E. F. Sharp of Marston to Geo. A. Babcock of New Madrid County. Lots 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 in block 4 in the original town of Marston, \$2,000.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was very hospitably entertained at the country home of Mrs. John E. Hart last Thursday afternoon. This being a business meeting, no program was rendered, only several musical numbers were rendered by Mrs. Thos. Hubbard. Mrs. Hart was assisted by Mrs. Ida Stepp, and Mrs. Josephine Hart in serving a very delicious luncheon, consisting of ham sandwiches, doughnuts, coffee and pickles.

Mrs. Lee Hummel was hostess for the Tuesday afternoon Bridge Club last Thursday evening at her home on Main Street. Those substituting were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bock, Mr. and Mrs. June C. St. Mary, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sharp and Miss Lillian Dawson. The ladies' prize, a pair of silk hose, was awarded to Mrs. F. M. Robbins for her excellent playing and the gentlemen's prize, an Eversharp pencil, went to F. M. Robbins. After the game, an elaborate salad luncheon was served.

Judge John G. Slate of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, returned to his home in Jefferson City, Friday. He was called here by the request of Judge Sterling H. McCarty, to preside as Judge during the trial of Sherrell Jinnerson for the murder of Dr. Brannon in a barber shop at Hayti, September 14, 1921. The trial lasted most of the week and has been of great interest to the people of Southwest Missouri. Over seventy witnesses were examined. The jury being out about 24 hours and not agreeing, standing about 6 and 6, were dismissed by Judge Slate. A re-trial has been set for this case February 27, the Judge ordering a venire of 65 men. The counsel for the State was

Dated this 26th day of January, 1922. C. E. Dover, Trustee.

Whereas, J. W. Wilkins and his wife, Margaret Wilkins, of Scott County, Missouri, by their certain Deed of Trust dated the 16th day of January, 1919, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Scott County, at Deed Book 41, page 309, conveyed to the undersigned C. E. Dover, Trustee, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described Real Estate situated in the County of Scott, State of Missouri, viz:

Lots eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), in block Five (5), City of Sikeston, Missouri.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described, and whereas the said note has become due and unpaid, now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said Deed of Trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will proceed to sell the above described Real Estate at the Court House front door in the City of Benton, in the County of Scott, State aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1922 between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

C. E. Dover, Trustee.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1922.

Prosecuting Attorney J. M. Hutchinson of Caruthersville, R. L. Ward of Caruthersville, B. L. Guffey of Hayti and H. C. Riley of New Madrid. The defense being represented by Senator Von Mayse and Judge Gosson of Caruthersville, Baker & Hale of Morehouse and Galivan & Finch of New Madrid.

Marriage License

Paul E. Smith and Nellie Mann both of Gideon.

James A. Collier of New Madrid to Bettie Lucille Cravens of Lillbourn.

Leonard Detie and Effie Morris, both of Portageville.

Walter Frazier of Portageville and Bessie Fortner of Conran.

SOME PARAGRAPHS  
FROM COMMERCE

(For last week)

All the ice in the river has gone South.

Harold Stubblefield of Cape Girardeau made one of his frequent business trips to Commerce this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lem Buck spent Monday in Cape Girardeau.

Mrs. Ruth Ross and Mrs. Jennie Worsley are visiting in the vicinity of Illinois.

Mrs. Stroud of Marion, Ill., is visiting her many Commerce friends.

Mrs. Walter Post is seriously ill and was taken to St. Francis Hospital, Cape Girardeau, Tuesday.

Mrs. Archie Barnett of Sikeston visited her sister, Mrs. Charles Wylie, this week.

Roscoe Simmons has moved his family to Bird's Point, where he is doing some road building.

Shadburne Old, lately returned from California, is visiting relatives in Commerce.

Henderson Winchester is on the road putting Tillman Anderson's stock food on the market.

Dr. and Mrs. Frazier have returned to Commerce to live. Dr. Frazier has been on the staff of the Farmington hospital for the past three years.

Malcolm Post has just returned from a business trip to Mississippi. Post Brothers are making hollow tile and business is good.

A negro, known locally as A. D., was arrested at Cairo, in connection with the Ireland robbery, reported last week. Mrs. Ireland's diamonds and some other goods and money are recovered.

Mrs. C. M. Wylie entertained a few neighbors informally one afternoon last week. Detailed account having already been given to The Standard by another than the regular correspondent.

The relatives and many friends of Miss Bess Matthews, who is in Washington, D. C., felt some uneasiness on her account in regard to the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster. Only indirect reports have been received, but they indicate her safety.

Prompt attention given to clothes sent by parcel post to Pitman at Sikeston to be cleaned and pressed.

Trustee's Sale

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Whereas, J. W. Wilkins and his wife, Margaret Wilkins, of Scott County, Missouri, by their certain Deed of Trust dated the 16th day of January, 1919, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Scott County, at Deed Book 41, page 309, conveyed to the undersigned C. E. Dover, Trustee, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described Real Estate situated in the County of Scott, State of Missouri, viz:

Lots eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), in block Five (5), City of Sikeston, Missouri.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described, and whereas the said note has become due and unpaid, now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said Deed of Trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will proceed to sell the above described Real Estate at the Court House front door in the City of Benton, in the County of Scott, State aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1922 between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

C. E. Dover, Trustee.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1922.

JUDGE WITHROW RECALLS  
EXECUTION OF SPY

Former Judge James E. Withrow, of St. Louis, has written a brief resume of the execution of Col. Lawrence Orto Williams, C. S. A., who was the accepted suitor, it was reported, of the daughter of General Robert E. Lee. He also tells of the simultaneous death of Col. Williams' orderly, Lieut. Walter G. Peters.

Early in the summer of 1863, Col. J. P. Baird was commander of the post at Franklin, Tenn.

The 78th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which I was a private soldier, composed a part of Col. Baird's command.

Near dusk on the evening of June 8, 1863, two strangers rode past our pickets and entered the line of the Union army.

The day had been warm and the men were in their shirt sleeves; otherwise they were dressed in federal uniforms.

They first stopped at the tent of Maj. George Green of the 78th Illinois Infantry, who was seated in front, smoking. They asked him: "Who is the commanding officer of the post and where can he be found?"

They were informed that Col. Baird was in command and were shown the way to his headquarters.

The strangers rode over to Col. Baird's headquarters and dismounted. Here they met the post commander and Col. Carter Van Vleck of the 78th Illinois Infantry to whom they represented themselves as "Col. Orton and Maj. Dunlap", his assistant.

They said they had instructions from Adj. Gen. Townsend to inspect the several departments of the west and also presented an order from Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, countersigned by Garfield, his chief of staff, requesting them to inspect his outposts. They also claimed to have a pass through the lines of the Union army.

Col. Orton told Col. Baird they Gen. had missed the road from Murfreesboro to Franklin and ran into Confederate pickets, by whom his orderly was shot, and that he had lost his coat, which contained his pass and all his money. He requested the advancement of a few dollars for expenses and a pass to Nashville, where, he said, he could readily obtain all the assistance they desired.

Their request having been complied with, they mounted their horses and started down hill towards Nashville turnpike.

A strange coincidence soon occurred. It developed in an unexpected manner that the real names of the two strangers were Col. Lawrence Orton Williams and Lieut. Walter G. Peters. Col. Watkins of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry and Col. Orton had served in the same regiment in the regular army before the Civil War.

Col. Orton resigned at the outbreak of hostilities, and joined the Confederacy and he and Lieut. Peters were officers of Gen. Bragg's staff.

When Col. Orton and Lieut. Peters left Col. Baird's headquarters, they met Col. Watkins, who was on his way up the hill to report to Col. Baird. The recognition on the part of Col. Watkins and Col. Orton was instantaneous and mutual. Col. Orton afterward said that when he met Col. Watkins his first impulse was to shoot him and then attempt to escape, but fortunately Orton did not have sufficient nerve to kill his old friend and brother officer without sufficient cause. Col. Watkins and Col. Orton did not at that time publicly recognize each other. In order to throw them off their guard, Col. Watkins opened the conversation by asking them:

"Gentlemen, where are you going?" They replied, "To Nashville." To this Col. Watkins said: "The road is full of guerrillas and it is not safe. I will take pleasure in giving you an escort." They would not admit the necessity of an escort, but Col. Watkins insisted that it should be furnished.

Col. Watkins turned his horse and rode alongside of them until he reached his headquarters where they were induced to dismount and sample Col. Watkins' old Kentucky bourbon.

When they had dismounted and entered his headquarters, Col. Watkins said: "Gentlemen, you are my

Green of the 78th Illinois Infantry to

THE  
SEAL  
of  
your  
trouble

## Chiropractic For Diabetes Mellitus

Diabetes Mellitus, commonly called "sugar diabetes", is a disease becoming very common in this country.

The question of diet does in no way solve the problem, because it fails to get at the cause. The logical way is to look to the function of those organs, known as the pancreas, liver, and suprarenal glands, for the real cause of diabetes.

## What Causes Function?

The basic principle upon which Chiropractic is founded is that every organ and tissue in the body functions under the control of vital energy transmitted to that organ from the brain and through the nerves.

## The Real Trouble

The real trouble is in the spine. The spine contains the spinal cord. The spinal cord gives off nerve trunks. These nerves pass out between vertebrae (bony segments) and if not in position the nerves are under pressure. In the spine we find this pressure and the spine is the gateway to Health. When the spine is adjusted, and all nerves are free to transmit, health can be the only possible result.

Leo H. Schnurbusch  
CHIROPRACTOR

Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.  
Bell 355

prisoners", and immediately surrounded them with a heavy guard.

He promptly reported the circumstance and the arrest to Col. Baird, saying he had been acquainted with Col. Orton for many years, that Orton had joined the Confederate Army and no doubt was inside the lines for improper purposes and that it was with great reluctance that he gave the information, as they were old acquaintances and comrades.

Col. Baird telegraphed at once to Gen. Rosecrans, who replied that the men must be spies. He ordered a drum-head court-martial and if found guilty that they be hanged at sunrise.

Acourt-martial was promptly convened, consisting of these officers: Col. Jordan, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, president; Lieut. Col. Carter Van Vleck, 78th Illinois Infantry; Lieut. Col. Hoblitzell, 5th Kentucky Cavalry; Capt. Crawford, 85th Indiana Infantry, and Lieut. Wheaton, Judge advocate.

Col. Watkins was the chief witness. He testified as to his acquaintance with Col. Orton, that they had severed in the same regiment in the regular army and that Orton had resigned and joined the Confederacy. As a further evidence of their guilt, it was shown that under their saddles were found complete Confederate uniforms and also on the hilts of their words were engraved the three letters: "C. S. A."

After hearing the evidence, the prisoners signified their desire to make a statement. They frankly admitted all the charges. They further stated that Orton's real name was Lawrence Orton Williams, that he had been an officer of the Second Regular Cavalry of the United States and served on the staff of Gen. Scott in exMico and that he was, at the time of his arrest, a colonel in the Confederate Army.

Lieut. Orton said Peters was his adjutant and that they entered our lines knowing their fate, if taken, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the strength of our forces and conveying it to the enemy. Col. Orton asked that mercy be shown his adjutant. The court found them guilty of being spies discovered within the lines of the United States Army. The prisoners then requested that they be shot and spared the disgrace of being hanged. Their request was telegraphed to Gen. Rosecrans, by whom it was denied, and Col. Baird was ordered to execute the sentence at sunrise.

Col. Baird ordered Maj. George

Green of the 78th Illinois Infantry to

take charge of the prisoners. He was further ordered to prepare the gallows. At the request of the prisoners, the chaplain was sent for, and he administered the sacrament and prepared them for their execution. Col. Orton was then granted permission to write a letter to the daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, to whom he was said to have been engaged. In this letter he said that at the risk of their lives, he and Lieut. Peters had ventured to serve the cause they loved so well by trying to ascertain and report to his commander the location and strength of the Union troops, but had been detected and captured; would soon have to pay the penalty; that they had hoped to succeed, after which he would have been married to Miss Lee, and they would have gone abroad on their wedding tour. His letter was sent through the lines. A gallows was erected by carpenters under the command of Maj. Green.

Early the next morning the troops were formed in a hollow square, with arms reversed, and muffled drums, and the prisoners marched on either side of the chaplain, between the platoons, to the place of execution. Two ordinary carts had been placed under the walnut tree. At the command of the provost marshal each prisoner jumped into a cart as promptly and cheerfully as if they were going to a reception. The ropes were carefully adjusted. When asked if they wished to make any statement they made no reply, but having fondly embraced each other, resumed the position of soldiers. A signal was given, the carts were pulled from under them and they were left hanging and soon died.

Thus ended one of the sad, but thrilling incidents of our great Civil War. They were soldiers of our race and men of dauntless courage.

Notice of Administration  
Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Leonard L. Vaughn, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 25th day of January, 1922, by the Probate Court of Scott County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within six months after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

Elmer Matthews,  
Administrator.

Witness my hand and seal of the (Seal) Probate Court of Scott County

Thos. B. Dudley,  
Probate Judge.

W. H. SIKES

RENNER BROS.

# BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARM

## ANNUAL SALE OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS



## ADVERTISING PAYS FARMERS SUPPLY CO.

It looked like old times at the Farmers Supply Grocery Saturday as the store room was so crowded, one could hardly get through. Mr. Dorroh, one of the proprietors wore a smile that should be copied by all merchants these days. He confessed printers ink and close prices would sell goods for the crowded store room was proof sufficient. He likewise said it was all bosh that groceries were higher in Sikeston than other Southeast Missouri towns and said the Farmers Supply Co. were now, and had been for months, selling groceries cheaper than sold elsewhere. The real reason, too, was they were selling for cash and didn't have to add extra pennies to pay credit losses. This is sound reasoning. Another reason they were engaging good business, was because their goods gave satisfaction their clerks were gentlemanly and accommodating and the public liked to trade where their trade is appreciated.

Furniture and farm implements are on the down grade and being sold on a close margin. In the hardware department hardware is lower but shelf hardware is pretty much the same price, high freight on heavy goods prevent a lower figure at this time.

Perhaps you have noticed a great big fat cow that has been on exhibition at the side door of the Farmers Supply Grocery. Well, she is to be given away to some one of their customers on the 15th of March. It might interest you to inquire the particulars from the manager of the grocery department. Col. Louis Jones has left an offer of \$100 to the one who gets this cow for her in case they wish to dispose of her.

For many weeks the Farmers Supply Co. have used The Standard exclusively in their advertising campaign, which speaks well for The Standard as an advertising medium.

## THE SIKES-RENNER DUROC HOG SALE

Tuesday February 28 is the day the Sikes-Renner Duroc hog sale will be held in Sikeston, and the McCord sales barn will be the place.

This offering will consist of 40 head of bred sows and gilts. They are bred to as good males as can be found of that breed in the Central West. This lot of sows and gilts spring from a prolific line and, no doubt, this lot will be just as prolific. The 20 head of Durocs this firm furnished for the Boys Pig Club averaged 10 pigs each.

As the Standard has said before no farmer can afford to overlook buying good brood sows with so much cheap feed and here is a chance to pick up some good bargains at your own price.

## SCHOOL-DAY PUNISHMENT FOR MOTORISTS IS URGED

Cape Girardeau, Mo., February 4. —Police Judge Kage is considering a proposal made to him that a black-board be installed in his chambers where automobilists who violate traffic laws be made to write exercises in punishment that will freshen their memory.

Thus, a law violator would be compelled to chalk twenty or thirty times the sentence: "I will never again drive on the wrong side of the street; I will never again drive on the wrong side of the street."

Copies of the city's new motor ordinance, prepared in booklet form, are being distributed by the Cape Division offices of the Automobile Club of Missouri in an effort to minimize these violations.

Goodwin & Jean will have a car on the siding at Sikeston, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week and wish your spare poultry. Highest cash price paid.

Mrs. Mary J. Trent well known in Sikeston and vicinity, died at St. Francis Hospital in Cape Girardeau, Thursday last, and the body brought to Sikeston for burial. The Standard extends sympathy to the family in the loss of their mother.

Miss Hyacinth Sheppard spent Saturday night and Sunday, the guest of Miss Antoinette Grossman at Morehouse. Miss Lucille Lemley accompanied Miss Sheppard home and remained in this city until Tuesday, going to Essex for the remainder of the week, to visit friends.

## OLD RESIDENT PASS- ED AWAY TUESDAY

Mrs. Annie Sophia Welsh, daughter of Christopher and Sophia Morrison, was born near the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, on February 6, 1850, and passed away at the residence of her son-in-law, H. B. Drake, in Festus, Mo., January 31, 1922. Age 71 years, 11 months and 25 days.

She came with her parents to the United States, when about 11 years of age, so that the most of her life was spent in this country. Her parents died and were buried at Hillsboro, Mo., in the year 1881 and 1885, respectively.

She was married to Norval Wilson Welsh, in the city of St. Louis, in the year 1872. Her husband died very suddenly, a few miles south of Festus, in 1902. A considerable part of their married life was spent in Jefferson County, most of that time in Festus. To this union five children were born, India, now Mrs. H. B. Drake, Eugene and Walter, who reside in Festus, Henry J., who resides in Sikeston, Mo., and Charles H., who resides in Crystal City, Mo. She also leaves 10 grandchildren and one great grandchild, and many friends to mourn her going.

She was reared in the Lutheran faith, her parents being members of that church; but after her marriage to Mr. Welsh she united with the Methodist Church with him, in which she continued until the end.

She was in many ways a remarkable woman. Up to about a year ago, when she was stricken with heart trouble, she had been physically strong, with the exception of defective eyesight, and for about 8 years, she had been totally blind. Notwithstanding this sad affliction, she continued to keep house and do her work, until the time of the affliction, that finally caused her death.

The family has the sincere sympathy of the entire community in this time of bereavement.—Festus News.

## THIEVES GET LILBOURN DRUGGIST'S WET GOODS

Lilbourn, Mo., Feb. 1.—A particularly distressing theft was pulled off here early Sunday morning, when the drug store of N. M. Castleberry was broken into and his supply of bonded whiskey stolen. His complete stock of 96 pints was taken. The thieves entered through a back window.

They opened the cash register but Castleberry had taken the contents with him when he closed his store. The theft was not discovered until Mr. Castleberry went to open the store Sunday. No clew was left by the thieves. The stock of whiskey was carried for medical purposes.

## Ground Hog Wise

Puxico, Mo., Feb. 3.—The ground hog did not leave his lair yesterday. At least he didn't in this vicinity and the consensus here is that he was afraid to come out for fear President Harding would put a coon in his place.—Cape Sun.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Healey of Cape Girardeau visited Sikeston Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Meiderhoff are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home Tuesday night, January 31.

The Girl Scouts are doing splendid work in helping needy and deserving families in Sikeston. For the last two weeks they have provided food for a family each week.

Marguerite C., a Poland China sow, owned by H. J. Welsh of Sikeston, farrowed 14 pigs last week and saved 10 of them. They are by Col. Pickett C. L. Blanton & Sons fine boar.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, Goodwin & Jean will have a car on the track of the Missouri Pacific where they will pay highest cash for poultry. Bring in your surplus.

The York School, taught by Miss Martha Wilkey, of this city, played the Wilbourn School a game of baseball and won by a score of 9-7. They also have a spelling match with the same school.

Mrs. C. C. White left Saturday morning for Liberty, Mo., taking with her six little children of the late John Dearlove of East Prairie, to the Odd Fellows Home of that city. They were Bessie, 12; Lucien, 10; Evelyn, 7; Myrtle, 6; Gertie, 6 and Maudie 3. Mrs. Addie Johnson of East Prairie accompanied Mrs. White.



S. H. S. FOOTBALL TEAM

Top, left to right—Coach Leland Lingle, Silas Murchison, Albert Bruton, Ralph Potashick, Supt. Ellis Middle—Ralph Wilkey, Byron Crain, Parker Adams, Louis Scott, Clarence Dowdy, Neil Gilbert Bottom—Clarence Weekley, Joe Haw, A. J. Moore, Jr., Durard King, Marvin Carroll

## POLAND CHINA HOG SALE FEBRUARY 21

C. L. Blanton & Sons, breeders of big type Poland China hogs at Sikeston, announce a big sale of 50 head at Sikeston February 21. One of the handsomest catalogs ever sent to this office gives the details and the pictures of some of the finest animals and if the hogs are of the same standard as the catalog, and doubtless they are, they are worthy of the careful consideration of expert hog breeders.

C. L. Blanton runs the Sikeston Standard and his boys raise good hogs to keep their daddy going. Every newspaper must have a side line to keep it going, providing the newspaper amounts to anything and The Standard does.

So, Daddy Blanton crowded into the firm of hog raisers to get "his" while the boys are becoming noted as breeders of the finest Poland Chinas.

Regardless of this inside information, the Blantons have made some remarkable progress in the breeding of hogs and this sale promises to be the big hog even of the spring season.—Cape Missourian.

The hog catalog issued by C. L. Blanton & Sons for the sale of Elm Grove Farm Polands on February 21 is a mighty fine piece of printing. It was executed by The Standard force, of which Mr. Blanton is the head. If the Polands advertised to be sold are as high in quality as the catalog, and The Herald is sure they are, they should command fancy prices.—Sikeston Herald.

The catalogue issued for C. L. Blanton & Sons' sale of Poland China hogs at Sikeston February 21, was one of the finest pieces of printing ever put out in Missouri. It was suggestive of the offerings that will go into the sale, every one of the number being a perfect specimen of the most desirable breeding. Breeders from several states plan to attend.—Paris Appeal.

The sale of big type Poland Chinas hogs to be held at Sikeston on February 21, by C. L. Blanton & Sons is attracting wide attention over Southeast Missouri. The Blanton brothers are ardently becoming known as breeders of the thoroughbred Poland Chinas. At this sale they are offering 50 fine animals. C. L. Blanton is editor of The Sikeston Standard.—Cape Sun.

## Home Talent Play, February 17.

The Woman's Benefit Association of the Macabees of Sikeston will put on a home talent play at the Malone Theater, Friday evening, February 17. Miss Hazel Stubbs will assist in putting on the entertainment. About 30 people will be used in the play entitled "Treat of Main Street". These home talent plays are usually the best we have and as the proceeds are to be used for so worthy a purpose, it is expected a packed house will greet the players.

While unloading a section of boiler at the Frisco station Saturday morning, Vance Montgomery was unfortunate enough to have a toe broken when it fell cutting his foot. He is now using four legs instead of two.

## Vatican Is World's Roomiest House

The Appeal editor some years ago spent a day at the Vatican, where Pope Benedict XV. died Sunday morning. The place contains more rooms than all the hotels in St. Louis combined and could easily house the entire population of Monroe County without any crowding. It is credited with having sixteen thousand rooms. While this may be an exaggeration, the fact remains that no other building in the world is equipped for housing as many people under its roof.

Other features of the Vatican include one of the most complete museums in the world, one of the largest libraries in the world, the finest display of paintings in the world, the noblest specimens of statuary and the most wonderful tapestries human hands have ever produced.

The Sistine Chapel, decorated by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful beyond description. Even an amateur, or a country editor with no eye for art, feels transported to another world as he contemplates the bewildering creations of Angelo's brush. Close by this chapel are rooms whose walls are entirely covered with hand-made tapestries, any one of which would bring a half million dollars.

Surrounding the Vatican are very beautiful grounds in which fruit-laden orange trees and other tropical growth abound and through which wonderfully constructed riverways wind.

When you enter the Vatican you are required to check your umbrella or cane. This is to save the paintings and other delicate works of art from injury at the hands of enthusiastic tourists who are prone to poke umbrella or cane against objects of their admiration by way of calling attention to points the specially like. It is also to disarm any who might be inclined to use cane or umbrella in an act of vandalism.

Close by the Vatican in St. Peters, the greatest cathedral in all the world. It stands on the site of the circus in which Nero and other early emperors cast so many Christians to wild beasts. Some idea of the size of its main auditorium may be had from the fact that services in thirty-six different places can be conducted at the same time without confusion, while eighty thousand people can stand within its walls and witness a function over which a Pope resides.

Monster statues of the twelve ap-

ostles adorn this room. They are the handiwork of Michael Angelo. All Catholics are expected to kiss the great toe of the statue of St. Peter and none of them fail to do it. In the center of this room steps lead down to the tomb of St. Peter, to whom Catholics ascribe the honor of being the first pope. The Appeal editor was present when the great bronze doors opening into the tomb were swung open. Upon the tomb at that time, were the vestments that were to be worn by a priest who had just been made cardinal. One of the columns close by was from the Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Cathedrals which rival St. Peters in beauty have also been built in honor of the apostles John and Paul. In St. John's is the stairway which formerly belonged in Pilate's palace in Jerusalem, up which Jesus walked to his trial. All day long devout Catholics from all parts of the world ascend these steps on their knees, kissing the stones as they go and upon each step reciting a prescribed prayer. Certain spiritual rewards in the hereafter are promised to those who do all this in the right spirit. A monk very obligingly gave the Appeal editor a copy of the prayer and directed him to a stairway for Protestant visitors.

St. Paul's Cathedral is outside the city walls. It stands on the ground on which Paul is supposed to have been beheaded.

The Vatican and St. Peters are garrisoned by the Pope's own soldiers. They are known as the Swiss Guard, wearing the dress and carrying the arms peculiar to the Swiss army in bygone centuries.

Since Italian armies deprived the Popes of temporal power or the right to rule Italy, the popes have all considered themselves prisoners and none of them, after their election, have ever gone beyond St. Peters and the Vatican.—Paris Appeal.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### CHIEF OF POLICE

We are authorized to announce Charles Clark as a candidate for Chief of Police of Sikeston, subject to the will of the voters at the April election.

### CITY COLLECTOR

We are authorized to announce Miss Audrey Chaney as a candidate for the office of Collector of the Revenue for the City of Sikeston, subject to the will of the voters at the April election.

We are authorized to announce S. N. Shepherd as a candidate for the office of Collector of the Revenue for the City of Sikeston, subject to the will of the voters at the April election.

Dr. J. H. Stewart left for Mississippi, Sunday.

The Federation of Women's Clubs has figured out that the average housewife is worth \$40 a month in the home.

C. M. Smith, Sr., J. E. Smith, Sr., J. E. Smith, Jr., Leonard McMullin and C. L. Blanton were in New Madrid Thursday on business.

Highest cash price paid for poultry at the car on Missouri Pacific track on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week by Goodwin & Jean.

MONUMENT—Remember at my yards here I show the finished monuments in granite and marble, ready to deliver and erect, at prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$1500.00 each.—Moore, "The Monument Man", Poplar Bluff, Mo. 12-6-3mo.

## HOW RICE IS NOW MADE INTO MILK

By a newly-discovered process of liquefaction, rice can now be converted into milk. In asserting that this discovery marks a new chapter in the history of dietetics, and opens up an enlarged field of consumption for the grain, scientists explain that the transformation of natural elements into a milk has been carried on thru the water roots of the rice plant, "upon the same principle, as that by which the milk is drawn from Mother Nature through the veins of the cow into the udder."

According to W. M. Queen, in a contribution to The Rice Journal, the sun's heat performs the work directly and in a most perfect manner, requiring more time than the cow to complete the process of making its milk. The result is the rice kernel, which is nothing more than a concentrated, crystallized milk—which in turn, may by a natural process be turned into the flowing liquid form.

"Rice at first grows like any ordinary grain," says Mr. Queen, "but later puts forth its milk veins, which have been called water roots, above the surface of the ground. These draw a milk from the elements in the water. This is no longer a matter of speculation. Provisionally, it would seem, the two men who could together coax the milk from the rice, by reason of their long and patient experiments, have met. A milk containing 7 per cent fat has been produced. It is 100 per cent rice."

"The writer has tasted this milk, 55 hours after its production, when it had become a buttermilk; and can vouch for the fact that it is refreshing, invigorating and stimulating."

"J. H. Sasseen, with S. Christensen, is producing the new product from the rice. In Texas he brought the experiments with rice as a base for ice cream he had started in Iowa, to a more perfect stage of their development. His products were already being made experimentally in the form of an emulsion and also in a frozen state as a substitute for ice cream and sherbet."

"At this point Mr. Sasseen brought his discovery to California, drawn there by the famous rice belt and the proximity of a wide variety of fruits for use in his new food products. There he met Mr. Christensen, the rice grower, whose researches covering a long period of years were so supplemented by Sasseen's invention that between them they have opened a new field for the development of rice with possibilities hitherto undreamed."

"What this move will mean to the rice interests can be imagined when it is taken into consideration that the new rice milk can be used with greater economy, and with remarkable benefit to health, in any case where cow's milk has been employed. It must not be overlooked that it is richer than ordinary milk, being in fact a cream superior to that which comes from the cow."

"Rice will be made the base of a host of delectable and nutritious foods. It will appear in a jelled form for use at soda fountains, in sundae of all flavors. It will be adopted in candy factories as a filling for French creams, etc."

"In the frozen state it will be served in the same manner as ice cream and sherbet, but, as will be seen, it can be eaten more freely and by persons who have hitherto had to abstain from frozen dainties."

"The use of rice as a milk will make it an important ingredient of the products of the bakery, candy factory, soda fountain and a host of other industries, as well as increasing its consumption in the home."

Russell Miley and Carroll Meyer were visitors to New Madrid Sunday evening.

One out of every three women and girls in Massachusetts work for a living.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Latham and babe spent Saturday night and Sunday with relatives in Dexter.

Mrs. Jennie Sells wishes to rent a four or five room house. If you have one, write Mrs. Sells at Sikeston.

Dr. L. O. Rodes has been confined to his home for several days with an attack of lumbago, but is improving.

Mrs. Moore Greer came over from Charleston Saturday. Mr. Greer returned to Charleston with her and remained over Sunday, returning to his place of business in Sikeston Monday morning.

## CONSTABLE SHEPPARD NABS 2 BOOTLEGGERS

Thursday afternoon Constable J. N. Sheppard and Night Policeman, Chas. Burns of Sikeston, overtook and arrested two men at Kluggs Hill, three miles this side of Morley, searched their Buick car, then took the men, the car and contents to Benton and turned the mes over to Sheriff Kirkendall.

It seems a "little bird" told the constable that certain packages had arrived at Tanner over the Gulf branch of the Frisco, and said packages seemed suspicious, so the officers secured the services of Gord Dill and his car and started north on the scent with the result above stated.

On searching the car there was found four home made boxes each containing a 10-gallon cocoa cola keg. The kegs contained sorghum molasses, so the men said, but when they were tapped at the Court House, they were found to contain red liquor of a good quality, so the samplers said.

The parties arrested were Court Mabry, proprietor of a Cape Girardeau transfer line, and W. F. Riley, address unknown. Mabry was released on \$1000 bond to appear at Circuit Court, while Riley will be a guest at the jail until the case is called.

## OVER THE HILL FREE MATINEE

The tickets are now ready at The Standard office for the matinee, Thursday afternoon, February 9, for "Over the Hill", and the management would be glad to have every woman in Sikeston and vicinity avail herself of the opportunity to see this wonderful production. It will consist of 11 reels and will begin at 2:30 sharp. There is no catch to the proposition. The Standard arranged with Mr. Stehlin, manager of the Malone Theater, to admit as our guest every woman in this vicinity who is 50 years of age and over and we will be more than pleased to have a house full of these good women as our guests. The ages are not taken as that is immaterial to all concerned. If you are eligible, call or send for the ticket, and tell any and every woman that you know to do the same. This wonderful production was one of the four big successes of 1921 and is a picture that is worth while. It will be shown Thursday, Friday and Saturday, both afternoon and evening. The matinee prices will be 20c and 40c, while the evening prices will be 25c and 50c. The offer of the Standard is good only for the matinee Thursday afternoon. Tickets now read at The Standard office.

Mrs. Robert Wright of Cape Girardeau is the guest of Mrs. Maude Stubbs.

Miss Ida Davis of Cairo, Ill., was the guest of Miss Fern Allen for a few days this week.

Barney Forester went to Oran Monday to see his brother, who is visiting there from De Sota, Mo.

Mrs. L. Becker and daughter Selma left Monday for a two-weeks' visit with relatives in Jonesboro, Ark.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the Methodist church parlors Wednesday afternoon 2:30. All members are requested to attend.

Mrs. R. Q. Brown of Charleston, who has been in Sikeston visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Walker, will return to her home Wednesday.

The demonstration of the Thurman cotton picker is now on at the Stubbs-Greer Motor Co. A full description of same will appear in the Friday's issue.

Mrs. Louis Ferrell received word of the death of her nephew, Will Meyers, at Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell visited at his home in December.

The Russell Bradley Society of the Methodist Church will have their regular meeting at the home of Miss Susie Hay, on Friday evening, February 10th.

James E. Garner, a prominent Poland China breeder of Paragould, Ark., was in Sikeston yesterday to visit the herds of C. F. Bruton and C. L. Blanton & Sons.

Our bread sells for 9 cents at all stores or 3 for 25c at the Bakery. We also make Graham and Whole Wheat bread 10c per loaf, this is the best and most healthful bread—get it at the Bakery—fresh every day.—Schorle Bros. Bakery.

**FEB. 10th**

**BIG NIGHT**

**S. H. S.**

**Debate 7:30 P. M. With Cape Girardeau**

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH**

**Basket Ball 8:30 P. M. With Portageville**

**AT CITY HALL**



## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS  
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News, and for advertisers desiring  
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Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00  
Probate notices, minimum, \$5.00  
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and adjoining counties .....\$2.00  
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the  
United States .....\$2.50Foreign Advertising Representative  
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

## Truth About Taxes

Centralia Guard

The following is an open letter to  
Gov. Hyde, by a Boone County farm-  
er, who has delved into the tax ques-  
tion with the sole purpose of getting  
at the truth. This is the best and  
most logical attempt we have yet  
seen in the effort to get at the truth  
about farm lands.The letter was written by Hon.  
Morton H. Pemberton, of Centralia,  
who has carefully investigated the  
raise in taxes from the beginning,  
leaving no stone unturned to get  
at the truth of the matter. This is good  
reading and when the editor of the  
Guard learned that Mr. Pemberton  
had his letter in preparation, we  
asked him to give us permission to  
give it the publicity its contents mer-  
ited. It is good reading for Republi-  
cans as well as Democrats, because  
the full valuation assessment affects  
every farmer in the state regardless  
of party affiliations. It affects the  
cities as well as the farms, because  
of the interdependent nature of our  
modernized social and economic  
existence today. Read it and file it for  
future reference, because the fight on  
this Single Tax measure is now on.The following are excerpts from  
the letter:Reuben says:  
"Full value assessments is the  
Single Tax in short skirts."No tax system is just which taxes  
any man or woman full value on  
what they do not possess.Make Wealth Lay Its Cards on the  
Table!Tax Every Man and Woman on  
what They Own and not what They  
Owe!You are making this a rich man's  
country; taxing the poor farm owner  
near town out of the ownership of  
his home!Dear Governor Hyde:  
I have a farm of 800 acres at  
Centralia, Boone County, Missouri.  
My taxes last year were \$388.00—  
this year \$869.00; \$93.00 more than  
double.State tax last year \$48.80, this year  
\$86.00 or nearly double. County tax  
last year \$166.00, this year \$14.00,  
nearly double. School tax last year,  
\$107.00, this year \$382.00, more than  
three times as high.I went to the assessor of Boone  
County and found these facts: He  
says he went out in good faith and  
assessed land at what he felt a rea-  
sonable full value, and records show  
the State Board of Equalization raised  
his assessments in Boone County  
115 per cent, more than doubling his  
values, raising my valuation to \$86-  
000.00—or \$107.00 per acre.I have been trying for two years to  
sell my land for \$80,000, and I will  
sell it to you or your Board of Equal-  
ization or anybody for \$80,000.Records show in County Clerk's of-  
fice that the State Board of Equaliza-  
tion did not send their order in to  
hike our assessments of farm lands  
115 per cent until April 4th, 1921, the  
very day and only day a property  
owner can appear before his County  
Board of Equalization, and protest ex-  
cessive assessment—nor did school  
boards have these increased valua-  
tions as there was no time for noti-  
fication—our school meetings being on  
the following day—The law says the State Board of  
equalization shall meet in February  
and transact this business.Why was the individual kept in the  
dark until April 4th, 1921 with no  
knowledge or opportunity to appear  
before his County Board and show his  
excessive assessment. Thousands of  
acres of land in Boone County are as-  
sessed at more than their cash value.  
For one, I'll take off several thousand  
dollars and sell mine, and I know oth-  
ers. And why when our school levies  
are made on April 5th were these  
figures raising Boone County 115 per  
cent on April 4th too late for publi-  
cation and notice?Now on the proposition to tax every  
man or woman on the full value of  
what they possess is a proposition  
upon which we can all agree. But un-  
der our tax laws this cannot be done  
and to single out farmers and assess  
their lands at full value is unfair and  
unjust.Three-fourths of the farm land is  
mortgage and farmers only own  
equities in them.If land is to be taxed at full value  
then only the equity should be taxed,  
otherwise we are taxing a farmer on  
something he DOES NOT possess.  
This is the curse on agriculture to-  
day—and why farmers in debt can  
scarcely hold their farms and why no  
poor man can ever hope to own one.  
Because a man dare not contract to  
buy a farm on one-fourth, one-third  
or one-half down because with your  
full valuation the state jumps on him  
for taxes on the full value of all the  
farm when he only owns a part of it.  
Where is your justice in this? You  
say this is the law. Yes, and you  
your state board of equalization knewit. Then why did you not see to having  
this law changed before you wrecked  
us with this unequal burden of tax-  
ation?There is another law on our books  
of which you are bound to be aware,  
viz: that bank stock can only be  
assessed at par, no matter how  
much its value. You know that the  
supreme court has decided that bank  
stock can only be assessed at par, and  
you know that bank stock in Missouri  
is worth all the way from par to two,  
three, four, five, six, yea some of it  
ten to one.I was talking with a banker about  
my tax receipts, and from his confes-  
sion and my tax receipts I believe I  
can give you a better argument  
against the unfairness and injustice of  
full value taxation of farm lands than  
in any other way.He said a few years ago he bought  
\$10,000 worth of bank stock, and  
said it has been worth four to one  
for several years and pays 10 per  
cent on \$40,000, but is assessed at  
par value (\$10,000). Now I am as-  
sessed at \$86,000.00—the land only  
worth \$80,000. Now I owe \$40,000—  
half—on this farm, so that at best I  
possess only a doubtful \$40,000 value  
in this 800 acre farm. And yet my  
banker friend is paying taxes on a  
\$10,000.00 which is worth \$40,000.00  
without doubt, and I with a doubtful  
tail hold on the same \$40,000.00 am  
taxed \$86,000.00, besides, I must pay in-  
terest on \$40,000, which represents  
value in this land I do not possess.In other words, my friend is paying  
taxes on \$10,000 and I, a farmer, on  
\$86,000. For the privilege of owning  
the same amount of this world's  
goods my banker friend pays about  
\$300 per year while your humble  
farmer friend who is writing you,  
must pay \$869.00 plus interest on  
\$40,000, about \$2,500. So to swing  
on to my \$40,000, I've got to hit  
the ball to the tune of \$3,500 per year,  
while our friend can toil not nor spin  
and draw his 10 per cent on his \$40-  
000 and get by with taxes on \$10,000.This is a sample of the justice of  
your full valuation scheme's handout.Now, I am not saying bank stock  
should be assessed above par. I do  
not think that it should, and I think  
the supreme court has wisely decided  
so. You knew that bank stock could  
be assessed at par, only a fractional  
part of its value, then why should not  
land be assessed on the same basis?You promised us full valuations  
did not necessarily mean higher taxes  
but it has. The law limited the rates  
and the levies—and by holding valua-  
tions down, the State Board of  
Equalization, County Courts, School  
Boards were limited. But now see  
what they have done to us?I read about the small increase in  
state taxes, and the law that county  
courts could not increase taxes to  
raise a fund for county purposes in  
excess of 10 per cent, and I made a  
trip to the court house in my county  
and to Jefferson City to see about  
this, and found it meant the aggre-  
gate and did not refer to the individ-  
ual at all. So that taxes were re-  
duced on the incomes taxes of the  
rich and decreased in towns and cities  
where money lenders live, but from  
records in the Tax Commissioners' of-  
fice I saw with my own eyes the farm-  
ers' valuations HIKED. Here in Boone  
County, I find farm lands raised 115  
per cent—more than doubled—while  
town and personal property decreased  
5 per cent, and I take it this is a  
sample of what has been done all over  
Missouri.And this shifting of the burden on  
farmers is the complaint of the farm-  
er who was already struggling with  
the inequalities of taxation, short  
credit and no credits, and high inter-  
ests, and low prices for his products.  
Until our laws are changed to tax  
farmers and property owners on their  
equities and not on their debts, full  
valuation means wreck and ruin to  
Missouri farmers. No farmer should  
have more than one-fourth of his  
land in corn, and I always put out 200  
of the 800 acres in corn. Whether you  
rent or do the work yourself, it costs  
half the crop to produce it. So I have  
300 acres of corn, and I'll take oath,  
my entire half of the whole 200 acres  
of corn will not pay my taxes of \$869  
this year, as against \$388 last year.  
Don't forget that. My tax receipt is  
a sample of what has happened all  
over Missouri.One farmer with a small farm of  
fifty acres at Centralia, Missouri is  
assessed at \$200 an acre, and he told  
me his taxes were \$3.50 per acre. An-  
other man with twenty acres near  
town said his taxes were \$7 per acre.  
Now this full valuation (Single Tax  
disguised) simply means no poor  
man can live near a town, but must  
get out further into the sticks and  
let some rich man buy his land. Landnear town produces no more than  
land farther away, and farm land is  
worth only what it will produce, and  
when an assessor is compelled to as-  
sess at full sale value with no regard  
to what land will earn, you are mak-  
ing this a rich man's country, and  
taking the small farm owner near a  
town out of the ownership of his  
home.Referring to this man who has a  
twenty-acre farm upon which he is  
supporting a family: three acres of  
his land is assessed at \$500.00 per  
acre, land all over across the Branch  
railroad that in his day or the days  
of his children, will never be made  
into town lots. This is a sample of  
the iniquity of full valuation of farm  
lands.Because population increases and  
land does not, land has always and  
always will be higher in price than its  
earning power.Your State Board of Equalization,  
with their feet reared back on the  
mahogany there at Jefferson City,  
hiking assessors' valuations 100 per  
cent, 200 per cent and as high as 300  
per cent, shows an ignorance of agri-  
cultural conditions, which is inexcu-  
sable.Missouri farmers cannot pay \$100  
and \$200 taxes, and to put full val-  
uation on his land when wealth is es-  
caping entirely, or paying only a  
fractional value, is confiscation, or so  
near rental value that it is simply  
SINGLE TAX IN SHORT SKIRTS.And farmers who thought they owned  
their land now find they are practi-  
cally renting them from the state.Now, Governor, land is in the open,  
can not be hid if we are to have full  
value, then let's tax every man and  
woman on what they own and not on  
what they OWE—and let's make  
wealth lay its cards on the table.  
You know five-sixths of the money is  
not taxed at all—why not bend your  
energies to making wealth bear its  
share instead of saddling its practi-  
cally all on farmers.Now, Dear Governor, let me say I  
have no political axe to grind. I am  
a pure bred mugwump. I have serv-  
ed my county in the legislature as a  
Democrat. In 1912, I was elected to  
the legislature because I believed in  
Teddy as the best exponent of the  
square deal and real social justice.In 1916 I voted for President Wilson,  
because the world was on fire with  
war, and remembering what Lincoln  
said about not swapping horses in  
the middle of the stream, I felt we  
should stand by our President, and I  
did. In 1920 I voted for "Harding,  
Hyde, Hell and High Taxes", and we  
seem to have them all: For Harding,  
because I had spent a year in Eu-  
rope and knew the racial antagon-  
isms of European races and did not  
want our nation bound to act at the  
suggestion or orders of a foreign  
council, and I have not changed my  
mind. I mention these things that  
you will not think I am one of those  
moss-backed disgruntled Boone  
County Democrats, and not answer  
my letter.Now, I voted for Governor Hyde  
because you promised a more efficient  
administration and a reform in our  
taxation laws—of course you have a  
great while to go yet, but if you go  
as you have to date, there won't be  
any farmers left to see you finish.No use to tell us full valuation of  
farm lands will not raise our taxes.  
We have our tax receipts and know  
we have been trapped. Our raising  
valuations from State Board of Equal-  
ization arriving April 4th the very  
day of County Board Meetings!—  
What chance did we have?Now, Governor Hyde, I can prove  
that I am excessively assessed. Rec-  
ords show returns of raised assess-  
ment of 115 per cent did not arrive un-  
til 4th. Now, if assessor makes af-  
fidavit of my assessment excessive  
and erroneous, is there any law to pro-  
hibit the County Court from correct-  
ing and making abatement of my  
assessment?And now, Governor Hyde, will you  
please also answer this question: I  
we are to have full valuations of  
farm lands, then should not property  
owners be taxed only on what he  
owns of the land, his equity, and let  
the loan bear its share of its owner-  
ship in the land?I am familiar with the argument  
that if you tax the mortgage interest  
rates will be raised, which is nothing  
but a recognition of the fact that  
we know money is dodging its share  
of the taxes. If notes were compell-  
ed to be registered for taxation with  
all the wealth and, what if it did  
raise interest a little?—it would not  
be as much as taxes under full valua-  
tion.Also, Governor, please answer this,  
if you can: With bank stock or cor-  
porations assessable at only par value,  
when it is worth and pays dividends  
on two, three, four, five, and more  
to one, how do you argue that it is  
just to assess farm full value?Just a corporation has as much right  
to bunch up capital stock and acquire  
land and have its stock assessed at  
par, as it has to buy a bank and have  
its stock assessed at par. Now, let's  
have a square deal and all go up or  
down together.No prosperity is coming to agri-  
culture until we quit taxing a farm-  
er upon what he does not possess,  
and until lower interest rates are pro-  
vided. Now, we have ruined the  
farmer in these times of low prices  
for this product with high taxes,  
high interest rates, let's right them  
by undoing them.With that \$15,000.00 we have in  
the state treasury, let's take two or  
three millions and establish a State  
Land Bank, primarily to put agricul-  
ture back on its feet, and let the  
state deposit its own money in its  
own bank instead of being put into  
city banks at 3 per cent, where a  
farmer never gets any of it. With the  
State of Missouri back of it, these  
farm loans could be sold all over the  
United States. If the argument is  
good for Federal Reserve Banks it is  
good for a State Bank.The Federal Reserve Bank is no  
good to a farmer. There is so much  
red tape to it, local banks will not  
take the trouble to use them for a  
farmer. I notice in today's paper the  
Federal Reserve Council have protest-  
ed to President Harding against plac-  
ing a farmer on the Federal ReserveBoard. Then let's have our own  
State Bank, Governor, what do you  
say?The big banks are now holding up  
the country banks for loans at 7 per  
cent and country banks cannot finance  
the farmer. Farmers cannot work  
on short time credits, nor can we pay  
8 per cent interest and succeed.Now, Dear Governor, I am voicing  
what is in the minds and hearts of  
the farmers of Missouri point, and I  
trust you will answer my letter in  
sincere, plain language we can all  
understand.If your statement that less taxes  
have been collected by the state than  
last year, then why were the taxes  
on wealth decreased and saddled on  
farm lands? Our tax receipts show  
that state, county and school taxes  
have all been increased. I challenge  
you to find me one farmer in Boone  
County whose taxes have not been  
increased in state, county and in  
school tax.I served four years in the legisla-  
ture and know how the financial in-  
terests swarm the capitol to look af-  
ter their interests, and know how  
hard it will be to lift the burden of  
unequal taxation from the farmers  
and the property owners.Can we look to you for leadership  
or shall we look for another? The  
burning issue in Missouri is not the  
tweedle dee, tweedle dum difference  
between a Democrat and a Republi-  
can, but it is going to be on a square  
deal in taxation. Not being a farmer,  
perhaps you do not understand agri-  
cultural conditions and the farmer's  
problems. We farmers know that to  
tax farm land full value, with no  
regard for its earning power and no  
allowance for his debt on the land is  
not a square deal. No tax system is  
just which taxes any man or woman  
full value on what they do not possess.Now, Governor Hyde, am a real  
progressive, and I will close my let-  
ter to you by making a suggestion to  
you in regard to raising revenue which  
is fair and just and would hurt no  
one. We got our income tax from  
England. Let's go and get the rest  
of their system, a general inheritance  
tax law with reasonable exemptions.  
Let us say: tax all gifts and inheri-  
tances over \$10,000.00!Who, receiving an inheritance over  
\$10,000, when the state has to pro-  
tect them in it, could say it was un-  
fair to levy a small tax? As the  
stream of wealth passes from one  
generation to another, and as the  
state protects and defends its title to  
the next generation then let the state  
collect a small tax, graduated as the  
inheritance rises.Certainly it would be no injury to  
the recipients of gifts or the heirs,  
for we could have exemptions of a  
reasonable sum even up to twenty or  
twenty-five thousand dollars.A few sources of revenue like this,  
along with economical and efficient  
management of all state affairs in-  
cluding the abolishment of all sur-  
plus officers and office holders, would  
give us a new day in Missouri, and  
we would have a prosperous and hap-  
py people living on the land.I see in the University Missourian  
you are quoted as saying you do not  
know what is the cause of agricul-  
tural depression in Missouri, and that  
you are consulting "authorities" in  
economics and agriculture. You ought  
to go to the "authorities" on the  
farms, the farmers, who find after  
paying the expenses of producing  
their crops, they are unable to sell  
these crops for enough to pay this  
unequal burden of taxes when your  
full valuation has inflicted upon them.A banker in Centralia told me to-  
day that seventy-five per cent of their  
farmer customers had to borrow the  
money to pay their taxes this year.I note also that you admit it takes  
three hours of a farmer's time to  
equal one hour of a city worker's  
time. Then, knowing this, why did  
you not think of it when you de-  
creased taxes on wealth and saddled  
increased taxation on the farmer?When I found my taxes increased  
from \$388 to \$869, and when I saw  
that my entire crop would not pay  
the taxes, I got my long-tail coat and  
my fiddle and started out to lecture  
and fiddle the taxes off our farm, and  
I have been all over Missouri on this  
trip. I have asked hundreds of farm-  
ers about their taxes and have yet  
to find a single farmer whose taxes  
have not been increased. On the con-  
trary, I find the men of wealth all  
chuckling in their sleeves at the beau-  
tiful system of full valuation of farm  
lands for taxation.One of our most elegant citizens,  
who was smart enough to sell his  
lands during the boom, told me his  
taxes were a great deal less this year  
on his money. He has gone to spend  
the winter at Palm Beach, Florida,  
and writes back that the weather is  
beautiful, and strawberries are be-  
ginning to bloom. But no strawberries  
are blooming in Missouri for  
Missouri farmers, and will not until  
we rid the state of those who are  
responsible for saddling this unequal  
burden of taxes on the tillers of the  
soil.As for me, I'm going back to the  
good old days of my Democratic taxes  
of \$388 as against your Republican  
\$869.MORTON H. PEMBERTON,  
Centralia, Mo.Chester Anderson, south of Paris,  
reports that one of his big draft  
mares gave birth to twin colts one  
day last week, one of which was a  
horse colt and the other a mule colt.  
It was a freak of nature such as none  
of the neighbors had ever seen.The race question in America will  
not be settled as long as we have  
colored people, who want to attend  
school with white children, sit in the  
pew with white folks, patronize the  
same hotels and ride in a Pullman car  
with the white folks. When colored  
people have vanished from the earth  
and their places occupied by niggers  
then, and not until then, will the  
race question be settled. All white  
people like niggers but only a few  
tolerate colored people.—Caruthers-  
ville Democrat.This country is full of men who  
who loaf all the week rather than  
come down a bit on prices. It is also  
full of merchandise that remains un-  
sold for the same reason.Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, Re-  
publican, evidently is not impressed  
with the Harding times. He says it  
costs as much for a hotel mitten chop  
in a city as a sheep costs in Colorado.Mr. Roosevelt, we learn from a  
new book, sold his automobile for the  
benefit of the Bull Moose Party in  
1912. Four years later he sold the  
Bull Moose party for the benefit of  
the old organization. But don't wor-  
ry about Teddy being afoot all that  
time. He had more cars than he  
needed when he sold one.The pre-war dollar, we learn from  
an official source, is now worth 72  
cents when spent for meat and 68  
cents when spent for foodstuffs of  
other sorts. It is worth about thirty  
cents when spent for cattle on the  
farm, about 20 cents when spent for  
wool, about a nickel when spent for  
hides, and about 13 cents when spent  
for harness.In the second Arbuckle trial, the  
jury stood 10 to 2 for conviction. The  
state's attorney Freidman expects to  
ry the case again. It is said Ar-  
buckle is much down cast. He is a  
dead one from now on as a movie  
card and every self-respecting man  
and woman in the United States  
should boycott any show house who  
insults the public with this fat brute.Raleighs Sibyl, a Jersey cow own-  
ed by the University of Illinois, holds  
the world's record for milk produc-  
tion of living Jerseys, as a result of  
the production of a 365-day record of  
18,874 pounds of milk, which was  
completed a few days ago. The form-  
er record was held by a Jersey in  
Massachusetts which died several  
years ago, and produced 19,860  
pounds in one year. Raleighs Sibyl  
s valued at \$10,000.At the Beacon Hill reservoir, in  
Seattle, Wash., the caretaker, Isadore  
Bureau, is armed with a shotgun to  
scare away the seagulls and other  
birds which otherwise would pollute  
the water. His instructions are to  
shoot, but not hit, and in 5,000 shot-  
gun shells fired in a year he very  
rarely kills a bird by a stray shot.  
The gulls and other birds fly in  
swarms to the reservoir after visit-  
ing the garbage heaps in the south  
end of the city.A Government guarantee for prod-  
ucts of the farm may not be sound  
as an economical proposition. It is  
just as sound, however, as a Govern-  
ment guarantee to the maker of farm  
implements, shoes, clothing, etc.,  
which is given through the medium  
of a protective tariff. If it is right  
to make a consumer pay more for a  
manufactured article in order to en-  
able an industry to thrive it is also  
right to make him pay more for his  
meat and bread in order that Agri-  
culture may thrive.—Paris Appeal.In his "whirligigs" column in the  
Wayne County Journal-Banner of  
Piedmont, Editor George Stivers  
makes the following comment: After  
weeks of idleness and with hungry  
children at home, laboring men of  
Fredericktown have petitioned the city  
authorities to provide work for them  
at \$1.00 a day. This would indicate  
that conditions are getting to a point  
satisfactory with the individual or  
group of individuals who control our  
economic life. Soon work will be  
cheap enough to be plentiful and the  
day of the full dinner pail and noth-  
ing else will be at hand. First the  
farmer, then the laborer. Next in  
line is the teacher, the preacher, the  
professional man and the rest of us.  
For prosperity to the masses begins at  
the bottom. And adversity strikes  
at the same place.President Harding suggested to  
the Farm Conference the need for  
more credit for agriculture, further  
development of the waterways, re-  
clamation of more arid lands and  
other things commonly known as  
glittering generalities. Then the  
farmers composing the conference  
went to bat. Without a dissenting  
voice they demanded that the presi-  
dent and Congress take immediate  
steps to make the railroads and or-  
ganized labor join in the deflation  
movement; that Congress provide at  
once for stabilized markets, and that  
other evils be abated without further  
delay. A crack between the eyes with  
a baseball bat would not have filled  
the administration with more aston-  
ishment. What makes matters all  
the more serious for the party in  
power is that the farmers are taking  
control of Congress. Their Farm  
Bloc threatens to block the tariff and  
other things on the program until  
Agriculture receives just as much con-  
sideration as Big Business has been  
getting.—Paris Appeal.In Siam, mothers habitually leave  
the children in the care of well-train-  
ed elephants, and these animals never  
betray their trust, allowing the chil-  
dren to play around their feet and  
with their trunks, and they never al-  
low anybody or anything to injury  
their charges.The city of Watsonville, Calif., re-  
cently acquired a large acreage to be  
equipped as a free camp ground for  
motorists. The property is on the  
bank of the Pajaro River, and a dam  
will furnish an all-the-year-round  
lake for swimming, boating and fish-  
ing.Have you been too busy to take  
a Vacation this Summer?

## Special Winter Tourist Fares

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To many Resort Points in the South and Southeast  
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tive February 1, 1922:

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These prices are now back to normal and as low as for-  
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ly subscription is paid the government for postage than a  
few years ago. This, of course, is not within the control of  
any newspaper.

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As in former years, the Globe-Democrat is making a  
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This price reduction does not mean that either the  
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Find Profits Right Here

The average Missouri cow is said to produce 150 pounds of butterfat a year; yet it was found by the Green County Cow Testing Association that cows averaging that amount cleared only \$48.94 above feed cost in the entire 12 months of 1921. The feed cost in their case was 36 cents a pound of butterfat and \$1.65 a hundred pounds of milk.

By their years records these Greene County business farmers also discovered that the feed cost decreased as production increased, so that the cows which averaged 350 pounds of butterfat a cow produced it at a feed cost of only 19 cents a pound and milk at only \$1 a hundred pounds. Their profit above feed cost was \$132.08 for each cow for the year. It was also found that the good cows returned \$2.96 worth of product for every \$1 in feed consumed; while the "state-average" cows returned only \$1.91 worth of product for the same amount of feed.

Sarah Bernhardt will build a white Carrara marble statue of herself with arms outstretched on the shore of a small rocky, deserted island in the stormy Bay of Biscay. A light will shine from the head at night to guide fishermen on the waters.

Save Your Health---  
Let Us Do Your Washing

It costs very little to have your clothes sent home to you spotless and beautifully ironed—all ready to put away. It costs less to have them sent "rough dry"—all ready to iron. Save yourself the drudgery of washing clothes and trying to dry them in wintry weather.

We use no lye or other substance that would injure the most delicate fabric.

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POLITICAL LETTER  
FROM WASHINGTON

By Wallace Bassford

Washington, Feb. 3.—The latest national political fad is the holding of conferences. The conference is now the most popular of all indoor sports and life at the Capital of the Nation is just one conference after another.

When Senator Borah, the big outstanding, outspoken Senator from Idaho, introduced his resolution for a Disarmament Conference, he started something. One conference now treads upon the heels of another, and this is only the beginning.

Something is wrong! The administration is "up a stump" and doesn't know what to do; let's call a conference; let's assemble the "best minds"; have a warm handshake, have our pictures taken with our genial Chief Executive in the center, palaver and pow wow for a few days, and then "all aboard for God's country", which means home to the average man.

Then what happens? Nothing whatever. Oh, yes, there are the resolutions which have been passed. Resolutions are mostly like good intentions—they make good paving material in a warm climate.

And so it came to pass that after the unemployment conference was over and the unemployment question settled and everybody had a job and was back to work—except the ex-service men who tramp around here, some of them in rags, and get turned down anywhere they go, just as Will Hays turns them down when they want to be Postmasters after they get the highest rating—following the unemployment conference, the Great Conferer calls an agricultural conference. More handshakes, more White House receptions, more group photographs, more palavers, etc., etc. Oh, yes, and more resolutions. Great stuff! Back to normalcy.

The calling of the agricultural conference which recently completed its session here was something in the nature of an anti-climax, considering that some months ago a Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry was appointed to investigate agricultural conditions, performed its work promptly and intelligently and made its report, containing 13 recommendations, about which nothing has yet been done.

According to Senator Pat Harrison (Dem., Miss.), this Commission has been meeting for weeks and for months. "The head of every farm organization was invited to come before it," he said. "Every avenue of approach through which we might obtain information was traveled, and we got all the information it seemed to us it was possible to get."

In view of this, it would seem that the recent agricultural conference was a duplication of effort, but Senator Harrison found a logical reason why it was called. Senator Harrison, it should be remembered, is that watchdog of the Senate whose keen eyes observe the errors and deceptions of the opposition, and whose eloquent voice warns them "watch your step."

In a speech on this subject in the Senate, he said:

"Can more information be gathered by this conference (the Agricultural Conference called by President Harding)? I wish for it every success, but in my heart I believe that its calling is a piece of camouflage. When the President came to the Congress and spoke against the agricultural bloc he felt the reaction from the agricultural interests of the country, and when the Secretary of War, speaking for him in New York, inveighed more bitterly against the agricultural group the reaction was still greater; and in order to get from under he called the meeting of this conference on agriculture to meet in the city of Washington. I wish for it success; but what that conference will do will be to accept the recommendations of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, and they will pass resolutions to you, who control legislation in this body, and ask you for its immediate passage.

"The co-operative marketing bill, for example, has been on the Calendar for months—I might say for years—and up to this good day and good hour it has not passed. What we need, Senators, is to report these bills out of the committees and to pass them. I care not how many conferences you have, unless Congress gets busy along that line, and unless the President urges the necessary legislation upon you and exercises every influence that he can, he will get nothing. They discovered that there were six or seven million men out of employment in this country, but accomplished nothing and got nowhere with their recommendations. Let us stop conferring, and let us begin to act."

In a colloquy with Senator Lenroot (Newberry Republican, Wis.), on de-

cline of farm product prices, Senator Harrison pointed out the one chief cause—the destruction of the foreign markets. He said:

"I will tell the Senator how he could have helped the farmer get enough for his wool, and I will tell him how he could have helped the farmer to get a higher price for his corn and his wheat and his other products. The depreciation in the price of farm products was caused by the Senator and those who conspired with him, marshaled by the leader of the majority in this Chamber, who defeated the treaty for the objects of which our boys fought and won the war. That action disheartened Europe, broke down credits, bankrupted industries, and caused such an industrial and commercial chaos in Europe that destroyed every vestige of hope to the American farmer to again find a market for his surplus products.

"That was the reason why wheat and corn and the farmers' other products declined and they are going to remain low until you can become wise enough to see that we must have foreign markets; until you can appreciate the necessity of a sympathetic relationship with the world and engage in the solution of international economic problems. When that time comes we can sell our surplus products, and then their price will be increased. The American people will yet see that the decrease of price of our products was caused by the defeat of the treaty here with the consequent destruction of our markets abroad."

How Temperature Makes Rain

In view of the fact that rain is a most talked-about subject, it is surprising how little the average person knows about it. Most persons know that it comes from the seas, but that is about all they do know. Very few can give a convincing answer to this question. Really it is all a matter of temperature. Air has a capacity for holding moisture. This it takes in the form of vapor evaporated by the sun's heat from the surface of the sea, or of lakes and rivers. But air can hold only a certain amount of water-vapor. Very much depends on its temperature. Hot air can hold more moisture than cold. If, therefore, the temperature of air, saturated with vapor, suddenly falls, the air clearly will have superfluous vapor to get rid of somehow.

Now, air is full of dust particles. There are millions of these particles to the cubic foot everywhere. On them the superfluous vapor condenses. Thus clouds are formed.

When the clouds become too heavy, down comes the rain.

A great deal of rain falls which does not immediately reach the earth. Falling from high clouds, it passes into air which is warm enough to absorb it, and so again turns to vapor.

If the temperature of a cloud is lower than the freezing-point of water, the vapor condenses in a solid form, and the particles which descend, if they pass also through cold air, reach the earth in the form of snow.

The bulkiness of snow is due to the fact that there is much air mixed with it. A fall of one foot of snow is roughly equivalent to a fall of one inch rain.

To cover an acre of ground with an inch of rain requires 100 tons of water.

The soft hail that falls in winter is simply snow unmixed with air. It is quite distinct from the hail which sometimes accompanies thunderstorms. This is made up of ice which has been ascending and descending in the clouds for some time before it falls to earth.

It is estimated that at the present time there are approximately 11,000,000 more females than males in the world.

New Zealand girls go in for athletics to a wide extent, the main branches of sport being Rugby football, tennis, golf and hockey.

Aluminum is the most abundant element in existence. Although it is more abundant than iron, it was not used much earlier than 25 years ago, for it is found locked so tight with oxygen that only the electric furnace can easily separate the two elements. It is an essential constituent of nearly all rocks except limestone and sandstone.

Living a life of isolation on Palmyra Island, a lonely atoll more than 700 miles south of Honolulu, a family consisting of two men and one woman were discovered by the U. S. Eagle Boat No. 4, which recently returned from a visit and aerial survey of the island. They were trying to start a copra plantation. The woman, who was ill, returned to Honolulu for medical treatment. The island is far outside the track of regular steamers and is without wireless or other communication with the outside world.

SPEEDING UP THE  
GROWTH OF TREES

Most of the desirable forest, shade and ornamental trees grow slowly. When one plants a tree he must of necessity wait for years for it to grow large enough to serve any practical purpose; ordinarily the chances are that he will not live long enough to see it attain full maturity. This is one of the principal reasons why people generally are so little interested in reforestation. Most persons are more or less selfish at heart and therefore care little for anything that is not likely ever to benefit them directly.

Men of science now believe that it may be possible to aid and stimulate nature and so evolve strains of trees which will grow faster and develop more quickly than trees ordinarily do under existing natural conditions. By careful selection, scientific breeding and crossing of strains, they point out, man has wrought marvelous improvements in fruits, flowers, vegetables, farm crops and even in animals. Why would not the same methods applied to the improvement of forest trees, they ask, result in larger, better and more rapid growing varieties?

Taking note of the diminishing supplies of spruce and other woods used in the manufacture of paper, Dr. Paul McKee of Columbia University a few years ago began studying this question in a practical way. Results of his investigations and experiments so far indicate that the idea is quite feasible and that it will be productive of important results if worked out scientifically. Dr. McKee is convinced that it will be possible to develop a hybrid spruce which in a single decade will grow as large as the ordinary spruce grows in fifty years, and yield pulp wood of equal quality.

Inbreeding, Dr. McKee points out in The Pathfinder, invariably brings disastrous results among domestic animals and even in the human family as well as in plants, dwarfing the species, weakening the strain and making for inferior quality generally. "It has been amply demonstrated," Dr. McKee says, that careful selection and crossing will produce directly opposite results.

Naturally, of course, immediate results cannot be expected from scientific investigation and experiment

along this line. It will take a number of years to develop and test new strains and after that additional time will be required for producing seedling trees in quantities sufficient for the reforestation of denuded, cut-over and burned-over lands, now lying practically worthless. If the idea is worked out successfully and new strains of valuable species are produced which will grow more rapidly than any now existing scientists expect that a decided impetus will be given to reforestation and that abundant supplies of wood and wood products will be assured as long as man needs them.

Holland has many girl apothecaries, whose shops are the most attractive in the world.

The 1920 census figures show that there were at that time in this country over 6,000,000 females of foreign birth.

Since starting to attend Sunday School at the age of 4, Miss Edith Frank of Springfield, Ill., has not missed a Sunday at service for the past 24 years.

Now if you take a notion to eat something different—something delicious, come to the Bakery and call for a Saxon Stollen, 15c, worth 40c. It is fine with coffee or tea.—Schorle Bros. Bakery.

Miss Virginia Pope, so far as known the only woman bird surgeon in the world, began her career with every intent on being an artist, but drifted to birds when she took up selling prepared bird foods.

The Indian tribes of the far north have formally ceded to Canada approximately 372,000 square miles of territory during the past year. 1,900 Indians benefit by the transaction. On treaty day each chief receives a silver medal, \$25 and a flag, and every third year a suit of clothes. Ordinary members of the tribe receive \$5. Every mother receives \$15 for each child. This is in accordance with a treaty made with the tribes in the reign of Queen Victoria, when Canada took over all Indian lands, and agreed to pay yearly bounties, "forever and aye."

**CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS**  
WORLD'S MOST STANDARD  
AT ALL DRUG STORES  
CASCARA QUININE  
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CURES LA GRIPE IN 3 DAYS  
DETROIT, W. H. HILL CO., MICHIGAN.

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BENTON - MISSOURI

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HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer  
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

METALS CONTAINED IN  
YOUR CLOTHES

There are few persons whose clothes contain less than half a dozen metals, and generally the more brightly-colored a garment is, the more metal it contains. Usually these metals are placed in fabrics as an aid in dyeing.

Without previous treatment, it is difficult to dye cotton, wool and silk with fast colors. Although about 2,000 dyes are known, scarcely a quarter of these combine naturally with textile fibres. If, however, a suitable metallic compound is contained in the fabric it is then able to combine with the dyestuff and so fix it permanently.

The bright scarlet uniforms of the British and French armies contain tin, and this holds the cochineal dye very strongly. Aluminum is responsible for the well-known fastness of cloth dyed with turkey red.

Most bright colored woolen materials contain chromium—a metal which is also used in the manufacture of stainless steel. Iron, zinc, aluminum and copper are other metals frequently found in woolen garments.

The metal generally present in cotton is antimony. It enables cotton to be colored with many very brilliant dyes which otherwise could not be used. But in many cases, copper and chromium compounds are deposited within cotton fabrics after dyeing, as these metals make the colors fast to light and washing.

Silk most frequently contains iron and tin compounds. These serve not only to fix the dye-stuffs but also to increase the weight of the fabric. Sometimes silk is so "loaded" as to be three times its original weight.

One of the most valuable metals to be found in fabrics is tungsten—the same that is used in electric lamps. Cloth containing this metal is fire-proof.

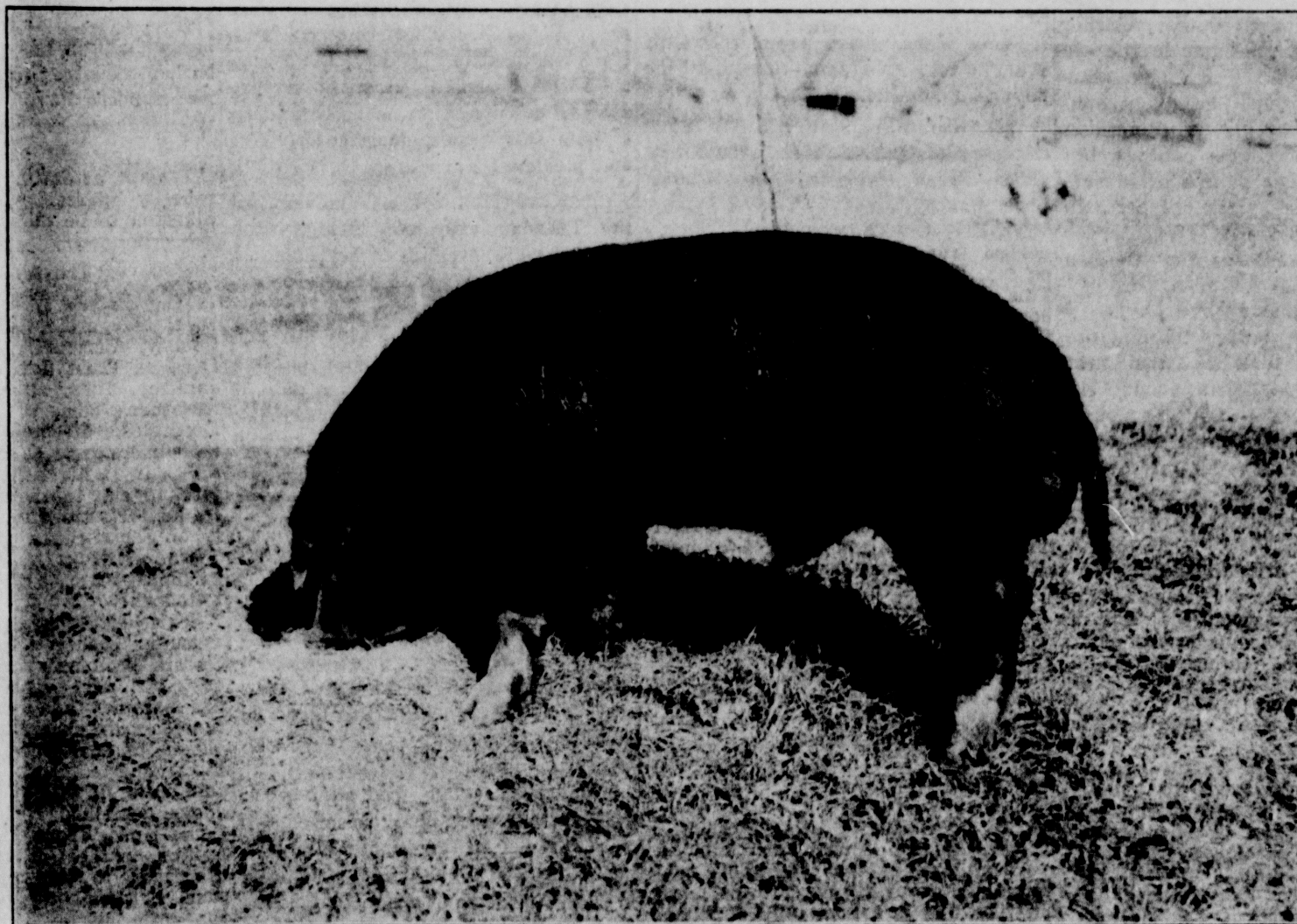
All Sunday papers handled by us have been reduced to 5c. Phone your order to 76.—Dudley's Place.

Mustard gas furnished by the department of agriculture routed 53 rattlesnakes from a den near Husum, Wash. A party of orchardists freed the gas in the porous formation of a large pile of lava rock with a long garden hose. Within thirty minutes rattlesnakes of all ages and sizes began to wiggle out of the den. Blinded and half dead, the snakes were easily dispatched.

Motion pictures, showing educational and scenic views of Canada are part of the regular equipment of certain ocean liners running between Canada and England. 8,000 feet of film are shown at various times during the passage, both in the cabin and third class quarters. Immigrants on their way to Canada now have the opportunity of acquiring a definite knowledge of the country, and tourists and others find in the films a diversion during the trip. The films are of Canadian manufacture, and are decidedly Canadian, of course.

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A Refined Hotel for Your  
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Rates:  
Room with Private Bath  
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BE WITH US TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1922



JULIUS CAESER

50---HEAD OF POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS---50

BRED TO COL. PICKETT, JULIUS CAESER, THE SON OF PAN

ONE OF THE GREATEST OFFERINGS OF THE YEAR

Sale to be held at the McCord Bros. sale barn, Sikeston, Mo., at 1:30 p. m., Tuesday, February 21, rain or shine. All double treated for cholera

No breeder or farmer can overlook this offering as the hog brings in greater returns for amount invested than anything on the farm.

Catalog now ready. Terms, Cash. Col. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer

ELM GROVE FARM POLANDS, SIKESTON, MO.

C. L. BLANTON & SONS, OWNERS



## The Story of the Seal

Nathan Johnson

About twelve years ago, an old mate and myself, in company with eighteen other men, leased an old ship and sailed for the far North on a seal hunting expedition.

As you probably know, The Pribilof Islands, a small group lying about two hundred miles off the coast of Alaska, are known as the home of the seals. We arrived on these islands very early in the spring, when scarcely any seals were there.

Why the seals leave these islands each fall, returning in the spring, is a mystery to scientists, unless it is that they return to their homes for mating. It is claimed that the mother seals inhabit the very same homes each spring. During the month of May the seals begin to appear, the males, or bulls as they are called, come first, and these, like the females, or cows, have favored places which they seize each year, fighting to the death of any intruder.

A sea bull is a large, ugly creature, weighing as much as four hundred pounds. He is master of his household. Several weeks after the bulls have arrived the females, or cows, come. These are graceful, gentle creatures, weighing as a rule not more than one hundred pounds.

Each bull gathers about him as many females as he can, sometimes as many as a hundred, and over these he exercises the strictest authority. Other bulls, a great many times, will try to steal some of the cows, and then a great fight takes place. Hundreds of females are torn to pieces every year by these contending males, and the rocks echo with their roaring.

A seal on land is very awkward, but in the water it is graceful and beautiful. It has a tapering body, with thick, woolly fur, and long shining hair, and is so oily it glides easily through the water, its fin-like feet serving as a paddle and a rudder. The seals are especially fond of small fish, which are their principal diet. It is very amusing to watch their quick, darting movements in the water, diving after their meals.

The seal has a tail, but it is so very short as to be practically useless. The limbs also are short, the greater part of their length being hidden beneath the skin. The head is small, but they have a very large mouth and, like a cat, are provided with feelers.

Soon after the females have arrived, and are comfortably situated in their homes again, the little seals or puppies are born. These are sleek, squirming little animals, weighing from six to eight pounds, and are as playful as kittens.

We spent much time sitting along the shore, watching the puppies play on the rocks. A few days after the baby seals have arrived, the mother leaves them and goes out in the sea in search of food. The little seals are left in a group, perhaps a hundred of them together, with nothing to distinguish one from another, but the mother on her return after several days' absence, picks out her own baby with no difficulty. Whether or not the mother seal has any affection for her young is yet unsolved.

It is very amusing to watch a group of young seals learning to swim. The baby seals take their first swimming lessons when about six weeks old, and it seems as though it is not natural for them to swim as it is with a young duck, for their heads are so very heavy and their bodies so light that they have a very

hard time keeping on top of the water.

The seals are so innocent looking and harmless it seems cruel indeed to see seal hunters slip up the rocks with large clubs in hand ready to kill the animals for their furs.

The young males are the ones that go to make up the fine sealskin coats which you see in the stores. As there are many males born as there are females, and as one male has jurisdiction over perhaps a hundred females, it is not necessary that so many males be retained. The seals are always killed with clubs, as there is danger of ruining their fur by shooting.

At the time I was on the islands the Alaska Commercial Company had the Islands leased from the United States and were responsible for the fur industry. They were limited to a certain number each year. I think perhaps at this time the limit was 100,000 each year, and these only from male animals, but the demand is far greater than this, and seal tearing became very common. The robbers did not dare to land on the islands, but sought the seals in the water and killed them, mostly with spears. The worst part of this was that in every instance the seals killed in the water were mother seals, as in the summer months the males do not go out in the water far from shore. Every time the robbers killed a mother seal, a baby seal on the rocks starved to death. It has been estimated that in a few years there were at least a million mother seals killed in the waters, and, in consequence, a million baby seals starved to death.

The seal is fast becoming exterminated. More strict regulations were imposed from year to year, until, in 1910, a law was passed prohibiting the killing of any seals for a period of five years. But that has not stopped the killing of the seals out in the water, and the slaughter is now much greater.

It is strange that, until very recently, not one of the seal furs ever came to this country for a market, as they were mostly all sent to London and there sold to the highest bidder, just as our corn and wheat sell on the market in the large cities. Within the last few years, however, a fur market has been established at St. Louis, Mo., and I presume a great many furs from this region are handled annually at this place. A sealskin untanned is worth fifteen to twenty dollars, if properly skinned. That does not compare very favorably with the price of a sealskin coat, but the fur changes through a number of hands before it is finally made into a lady's sealskin coat.

Pork tenderloin, back bones and spare ribs.—Walpole's Market, phone 24.

Fresh fish direct from the Gulf every week. No small bones. Fine flavor. Phone 24.

We are now making a Silver Slice cake 15c a square. It is absolutely good.—Fresh everyday at Schorle Bros. Bakery.

STOLEN—One Bomgardner lowering device, from the Skeston Cemetery on last Wednesday night, January 18. This device was packed in two tin boxes. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of party or parties.—Farmers Supply Company.

## Black Hand Letter.

Mr. D. A. Childs, Dear Sir:

This is to inform you of the danger that awaits you and about five more at Matthews and east of Matthews, such men as Bill Marr.

Now the night riders has only just commenced hell-bent only a little ways for some of the Matthews guys. You and the town board is a dirty bunch don't be surprised to see some of you s— of b— a laying with hell beat out you all.

Mr. N. R. Take warning.

I, D. A. Childs of Matthews, Mo., of New Madrid County, do this day upon oath swear that the above letter was received by me through mail, and that this is a true copy of same.

D. A. Childs. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January, 1922 as (Seal) my hand and seal. G. F. Deane, Notary Public. My Commission expires December 14, 1924.

## NEW MADRID COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

G. L. Ditter and wife to C. M. Harvey, all of New Madrid County: Lots 44 and 45 in block 2, in Shidler's addition to the city of Parma. \$1200.

Mrs. Dora Goodall and husband of Parma to Janette Goodall of New Madrid County: All of lot 9 in block 33 in Cooper's Addition to the city of Parma. \$300.

Charlie Putman et al to P. S. Chapman, all of New Madrid County: All of lots 4 and 5 in block 55 in the city of Morehouse. \$557.

Ernest Wauchope and wife of New Madrid County to W. H. Stubblefield, Jr., of Cape Girardeau: All of the NW¼ of the SE¼ and the NE¼ of SE¼ of sec. 34, twp. 23, range 13 and the NW¼ of the SW¼ and that part of the SW¼ of the NW¼ south of the Cotton Belt R. R. right-of-way in sec. 35, twp. 23, range 13, containing 147.37 acres. \$5.00 and other valuable consideration.

Ernest Wauchope and wife of New Madrid County to Anna M. Moss and H. G. Van Buren of La Salle County, Ill.: All of the E½ of SW¼ of sec. 15, twp. 23, range 13, containing 80 acres. \$5.00 and other valuable consideration.

Ernest Wauchope and wife of New Madrid County to Laura F. Kurtz of Peoria County and E. E. Van Buren of Multnomah County, Oregon. All of the W½ of the SW¼ sec. 15, twp. 22, range 13, containing 80 acres. \$5 and other valuable consideration.

Thos. R. Paterson of Lilbourn to W. H. Gremore of New Madrid County. Lots 10, 11 and 12 in block 24, L. A. Lewis' Second Addition to the city of Lilbourn. \$800.

Oliver H. Gee of Gideon to H. F. Fletcher and wife of New Madrid County. Lot 5 in block 5, in the town of Gideon. \$300.

Jennie Sells and husband of New Madrid County to Russell-Whitener implement Company of Scott County. 110.40 acres off of the North part of United States Private Survey Number 629, District No. 2, twp. 25, range 14, for a more particular description, see book 77, page 484 of the New Madrid County Deed Records. \$1 and other valuable considerations.

Harold B. Phillips and E. F. Sharp of Marston to Geo. A. Babcock of New Madrid County. Lots 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 in block 4 in the original town of Marston. \$2,000.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was very hospitably entertained at the country home of Mrs. John E. Hart last Thursday afternoon. This being a business meeting, no program was rendered, only several musical numbers were rendered by Mrs. Thos. Hubbard. Mrs. Hart was assisted by Mrs. Ida Stepp and Mrs. Josephine Hart in serving a very delicious luncheon, consisting of ham sandwiches, doughnuts, coffee and pickles.

Mrs. Lee Hummel was hostess for the Tuesday afternoon Bridge Club last Thursday evening at her home on Main Street. Those substituting were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bock, Mr. and Mrs. June C. St. Mary, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sharp and Miss Lillian Dawson. The ladies' prize, a pair of silk hose, was awarded to Mrs. F. M. Robbins for her excellent playing and the gentlemen's prize, an Eversharp pencil, went to F. M. Robbins. After the game, an elaborate salad luncheon was served.

Judge John G. Slate of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, returned to his home in Jefferson City, Friday. He was called here by the request of Judge Sterling H. McCarty, to preside as Judge during the trial of Sherrell Jannerson for the murder of Dr. Brannon in a barber shop at Hayti, September 14, 1921. The trial lasted most of the week and has been of great interest to the people of South-east Missouri. Over seventy witnesses were examined. The jury being out about 24 hours and not agreeing, standing about 6 and 6, were dismissed by Judge Slate. A re-trial has been set for this case February 27, the Judge ordering a venire of 65 men. The counsel for the State was

Prosecuting Attorney J. M. Hutchinson of Caruthersville, R. L. Ward of Caruthersville, B. L. Guffey of Hayti and H. C. Riley of New Madrid. The defense being represented by Senator Von Mayse and Judge Gosson of Caruthersville, Baker & Hale of Morehouse and Galivan & Finch of New Madrid.

## Marriage License

Paul E. Smith and Nellie Mann both of Gideon.

James A. Collier of New Madrid to Bettie Lucille Cravens of Lilbourn.

Leonard Detie and Effie Morris, both of Portageville.

Walter Frazier of Portageville and Bessie Fortner of Conran.

## SOME PARAGRAPHS FROM COMMERCE

(For last week)

All the ice in the river has gone South.

Harold Stubblefield of Cape Girardeau made one of his frequent business trips to Commerce this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lem Buck spent Monday in Cape Girardeau.

Mrs. Ruth Ross and Mrs. Jennie Worsley are visiting in the vicinity of Illinois.

Mrs. Stroud of Marion, Ill., is visiting her many Commerce friends.

Mrs. Walter Post is seriously ill and was taken to St. Francis Hospital, Cape Girardeau, Tuesday.

Mrs. Archie Barnett of Skeston visited her sister, Mrs. Charles Wylie, this week.

Roscoe Simmons has moved his family to Bird's Point, where he is doing some road building.

Shadburne Old, lately returned from California, is visiting relatives in Commerce.

Henderson Winchester is on the road putting Tillman Anderson's stock food on the market.

Dr. and Mrs. Frazier have returned to Commerce to live. Dr. Frazier has been on the staff of the Farmington hospital for the past three years.

Malcolm Post has just returned from a business trip to Mississippi. Post Brothers are making hollow tile and business is good.

A negro, known locally as A. D., was arrested at Cairo, in connection with the Ireland robbery, reported last week. Mrs. Ireland's diamonds and some other goods and money are recovered.

Mrs. C. M. Wylie entertained a few neighbors informally one afternoon last week. Detailed account having already been given to The Standard by another than the regular correspondent.

The relatives and many friends of Miss Bess Matthews, who is in Washington, D. C., felt some uneasiness in her account in regard to the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster. Only indirect reports have been received, but they indicate her safety.

Prompt attention given to clothes sent by parcel post to Pitman at Skeston to be cleaned and pressed.

## Trustee's Sale

Whereas, J. W. Wilkins and his wife, Margaret Wilkins, of Scott County, Missouri, by their certain Deed of Trust dated the 16th day of January, 1919, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Scott County, at Deed Book 41, page 309, conveyed to the undersigned C. E. Dover, Trustee, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described Real Estate situated in the County of Scott, State of Missouri, viz:

Lots eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), in block Five (5), City of Skeston, Missouri.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described, and whereas the said note has become due and unpaid, now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said Deed of Trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will proceed to sell the above described Real Estate at the Court House front door in the City of Benton, in the County of Scott, State aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1922 between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

C. E. Dover, Trustee. Dated this 26th day of January, 1922.

## JUDGE WITHROW RECALLS EXECUTION OF SPY

Former Judge James E. Withrow, of St. Louis, has written a brief resume of the execution of Col. Lawrence Orton Williams, C. S. A., who was the accepted suitor, it was reported, of the daughter of General Robert E. Lee. He also tells of the simultaneous death of Col. Williams' orderly, Lieut. Walter G. Peters.

Early in the summer of 1863, Col. J. P. Baird was commander of the post at Franklin, Tenn.

The 78th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which I was a private soldier, composed a part of Col. Baird's command.

Near dusk on the evening of June 8, 1863, two strangers rode past our pickets and entered the line of the Union army.

The day had been warm and the men were in their shirt sleeves; otherwise they were dressed in federal uniforms.

They first stopped at the tent of Maj. George Green of the 78th Illinois Infantry, who was seated in front, smoking. They asked him: "Who is the commanding officer of the post and where can he be found?"

They were informed that Col. Baird was in command and were shown the way to his headquarters.

The strangers rode over to Col. Baird's headquarters and dismounted. Here they met the post commander and Col. Carter Van Vleck of the 78th Illinois Infantry to whom they represented themselves as "Col. Orton and Maj. Dunlap", his assistant.

They said they had instructions from Adj. Gen. Townsend to inspect the several departments of the west and also presented an order from Maj. Gen. Rosencrans, countersigned by Garfield, his chief of staff, requesting them to inspect his outposts. They also claimed to have a pass through the lines of the Union army.

Col. Orton told Col. Baird they had missed the road from Murfreesboro to Franklin and ran into Confederate pickets, by whom his orderly was shot, and that he had lost his coat, which contained his pass and all his money. He requested the advancement of a few dollars for expenses and a pass to Nashville, where, he said, he could readily obtain all the assistance they desired.

Their request having been complied with, they mounted their horses and started down hill towards Nashville turnpike.

A strange coincidence soon occurred. It developed in an unexpected manner that the real names of the two strangers were Col. Lawrence Orton Williams and Lieut. Walter G. Peters. Col. Watkins of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry and Col. Orton had served in the same regiment in the regular army before the Civil War.

Col. Orton resigned at the outbreak of hostilities, and joined the Confederacy and he and Lieut. Peters were officers of Gen. Bragg's staff.

When Col. Orton and Lieut. Peters left Col. Baird's headquarters, they met Col. Watkins, who was on his way up the hill to report to Col. Baird. The recognition on the part of Col. Watkins and Col. Orton was instantaneous and mutual. Col. Orton afterward said that when he met Col. Watkins his first impulse was to shoot him and then attempt to escape, but fortunately Orton did not have sufficient nerve to kill his old friend and brother officer without sufficient cause. Col. Watkins and Col. Orton did not at that time publicly recognize each other. In order to throw them off their guard, Col. Watkins opened the conversation by asking them:

"Gentlemen, where are you going?" They replied, "To Nashville."

To this Col. Watkins said: "The road is full of guerrillas and it is not safe. I will take pleasure in giving you an escort." They would not admit the necessity of an escort, but Col. Watkins insisted that it should be furnished.

Col. Watkins turned his horse and road alongside of them until he reached his headquarters where they were induced to dismount and sample Col. Watkins' old Kentucky bourbon. When they had dismounted and entered his headquarters, Col. Watkins said: "Gentlemen, you are my



## Chiropractic For Diabetes Mellitus

Diabetes Mellitus, commonly called "sugar diabetes", is a disease becoming very common in this country.

The question of diet does in no way solve the problem, because it fails to get at the cause. The logical way is to look to the function of those organs, known as the pancreas, liver, and suprarenal glands, for the real cause of diabetes.

## What Causes Function?

The basic principle upon which Chiropractic is founded is that every organ and tissue in the body functions under the control of vital energy transmitted to that organ from the brain and through the nerves.

## The Real Trouble

The real trouble is in the spine. The spine contains the spinal cord. The spinal cord gives off nerve trunks. These nerves pass out between vertebrae (bony segments) and if not in position the nerves are under pressure. In the spine we find this pressure and the spine is the gateway to Health. When the spine is adjusted, and all nerves are free to transmit, health can be the only possible result.

## Leo H. Schnurbusch CHIOPRACITOR

Scott County Milling Co. Bldg. Bell 355

prisoners", and immediately surrounded them with a heavy guard. He promptly reported the circumstance and the arrest to Col. Baird, saying he had been acquainted with Col. Orton for many years, that Orton had joined the Confederate Army and no doubt was inside the lines for improper purposes and that it was with great reluctance that he gave the information, as they were old acquaintances and comrades.

Col. Baird telegraphed at once to Gen. Rosencrans, who replied that the men must be spies. He ordered a drum-head court-martial and if found guilty that they be hanged at sunrise.

A court-martial was promptly convened, consisting of these officers: Col. Jordan, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, president; Lieut. Col. Carter Van Vleck, 78th Illinois Infantry; Lieut. Col. Hoblitzell, 5th Kentucky Cavalry; Capt. Crawford, 85th Indiana Infantry, and Lieut. Wheaton, Judge advocate.

Col. Watkins was the chief witness. He testified as to his acquaintance with Col. Orton, that they had severed in the same regiment in the regular army and that Orton had resigned and joined the Confederacy. As a further evidence of their guilt, it was shown that under their saddles were found complete Confederate uniforms and also on the hilts of their words were engraved the three letters: "C. S. A."

After hearing the evidence, the prisoners signified their desire to make a statement. They frankly admitted all the charges. They further stated that Orton's real name was Lawrence Orton Williams, that he had been an officer of the Second Regular Cavalry of the United States and served on the staff of Gen. Scott in exMico and that he was, at the time of his arrest, a colonel in the Confederate Army.

Lieut. Orton said Peters was his adjutant and that they entered our lines knowing their fate, if taken, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the strength of our forces and conveying it to the enemy. Col. Orton asked that mercy be shown his adjutant. The court found them guilty of being spies discovered within the lines of the United States Army. The prisoners then requested that they be shot and spared the disgrace of being hanged. Their request was telegraphed to Gen. Rosencrans, by whom it was denied, and Col. Baird was ordered to execute the sentence at sunrise.

Col. Baird ordered Maj. George Green of the 78th Illinois Infantry to

take charge of the prisoners. He was further ordered to prepare the gallows. At the request of the prisoners, the chaplain was sent for, and he administered the sacrament and prepared them for their execution. Col. Orton was then granted permission to write a letter to the daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, to whom he was said to have been engaged. In this letter he said that at the risk of their lives, he and Lieut. Peters had ventured to serve the cause they loved so well by trying to ascertain and report to his commander the location and strength of the Union troops, but had been detected and captured and would soon have to pay the penalty; that they had hoped to succeed, after which he would have been married to Miss Lee, and they would have gone abroad on their wedding tour. His letter was sent through the lines. A gallows was erected by carpenters under the command of Maj. Green.

Early the next morning the troops were formed in a hollow square, with arms reversed, and muffled drums, and the prisoners marched on either side of the chaplain, between the platoons, to the place of execution. Two ordinary carts had been placed under the walnut tree. At the command of the provost marshal each prisoner jumped into a cart as promptly and cheerfully as if they were going to a reception. The ropes were carefully adjusted. When asked if they wished to make any statement they made no reply, but having fondly embraced each other, resumed the position of soldiers. A signal was given, the carts were pulled from under them and they were left hanging and soon died.

Thus ended one of the sad, but thrilling incidents of our great Civil War. They were soldiers of our race and men of dauntless courage.

## Notice of Administration

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Leonard L. Vaughn, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 25th day of January, 1922, by the Probate Court of Scott County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within six months after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

Elmer Matthews, Administrator. Witness my hand and seal of the (Seal) Probate Court of Scott County, Thos. B. Dudley, Probate Judge.

W. H. SIKES

RENNER BROS.

# BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARM

## ANNUAL SALE OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS---40 IN NUMBER

### AT SKESTON, MO., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1922

Sows are sired by such boars as Joe Orion Friend 286201, B. R. Orion Sensation 193691 and bred to our great young boar, Sensation Supreme 401941. Sensation Supreme is said to be the largest and one of the best Duroc boars in the state.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE